

MONTANA DRIVER'S MANUAL

for

OBTAINING A LICENSE TO DRIVE



2004 Edition

UNDERSTANDING YOUR LICENSE

**MOST PEOPLE GET INTO TROUBLE WITH
THEIR LICENSE BECAUSE THEY DON'T FIND OUT
WHAT THEIR LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES ARE.**

TYPES OF DRIVER LICENSES

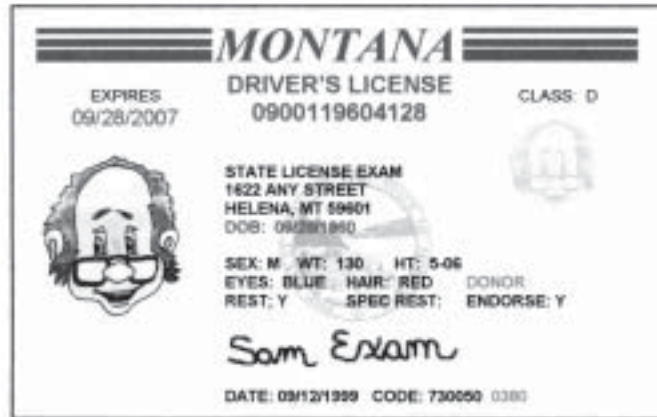
There are **FOUR** classes of license.

CLASS A

CLASS B

CLASS C

CLASS D

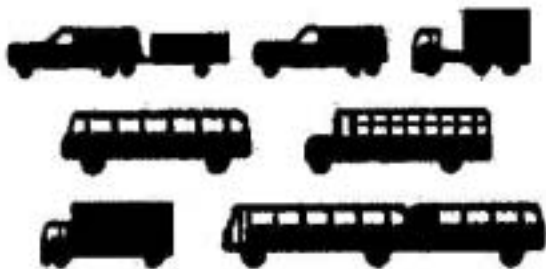


CLASS A may drive these types of vehicles:

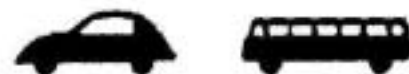


People who drive vehicles with more than one trailer must have a double/triple endorsement.

CLASS B may drive these types of vehicles:



CLASS C and CLASS D may drive these types of vehicles:



A **CLASS C** license is required for vehicles carrying some types of liquids or gases and hazardous material requiring placards. Additional endorsements, such as **TANKER** or **HAZARDOUS** material may be required.

A **CLASS C** with a **PASSENGER** endorsement is required for any vehicle carrying 16 or more passengers including the driver, and all school buses less than 26,001 lbs.

People who drive air brake equipped commercial vehicles must pass a written test about air brakes plus a pre-trip skills test on a vehicle equipped with air brakes. Those who don't or who test in a non-air brake equipped commercial vehicle will have a restriction on their license stating **"NO AIR BRAKES."**

When no commercial conditions exist, a **CLASS D** license will do.

LEARNER'S LICENSE

The learning driver must always be accompanied by a **LICENSED DRIVER** licensed to drive the vehicle you are practicing in.

The licensed driver must be in a seat beside the learner.

The learner **MUST HAVE** a learner's license with him/her.

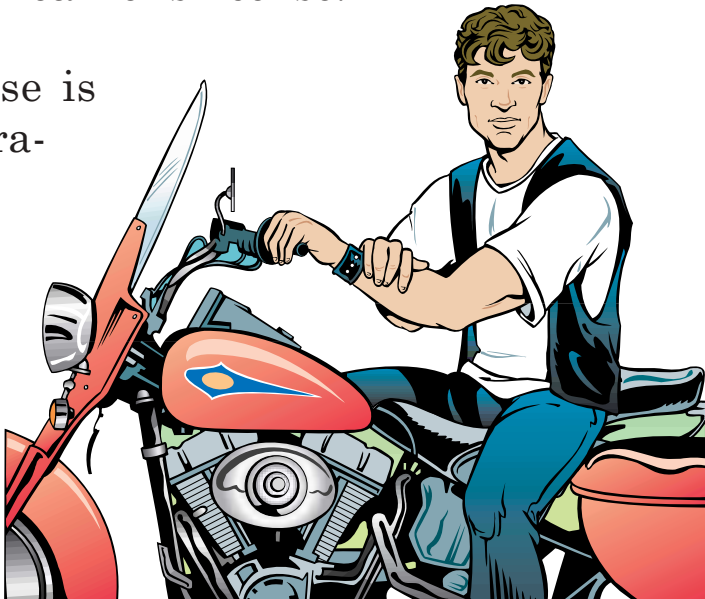
TO GET A LEARNER'S LICENSE, A PERSON:

- must be **15 YEARS OLD** and have successfully completed a state-approved traffic education course. **OTHERWISE**, he/she **MUST BE 16** years or older, and
- must pass the vision and written tests.

A learner's license allows a person to **PRACTICE DRIVING** to become a better driver.

A learner's license is valid only for six months from the date of purchase of the receipt for the learner's license.

A regular learner's license is **NOT VALID** for the operation of a motorcycle.



DRIVER'S LICENSE AGE LIMITS

15 IS THE MINIMUM AGE FOR A LICENSE,

but

you must first take a traffic education course approved by the Office of Public Instruction.

You may get a license at **16** without the traffic education course if you pass the driver licensing tests.

You must be **21** or **18** to get a Type 1 (Interstate) or Type 2 (Intrastate) license.

If you are under 18, a **PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MUST SIGN** your application and have it notarized or witnessed by a driver license exam office employee. This means that they have told the state that they will pay the damages if you have a crash.

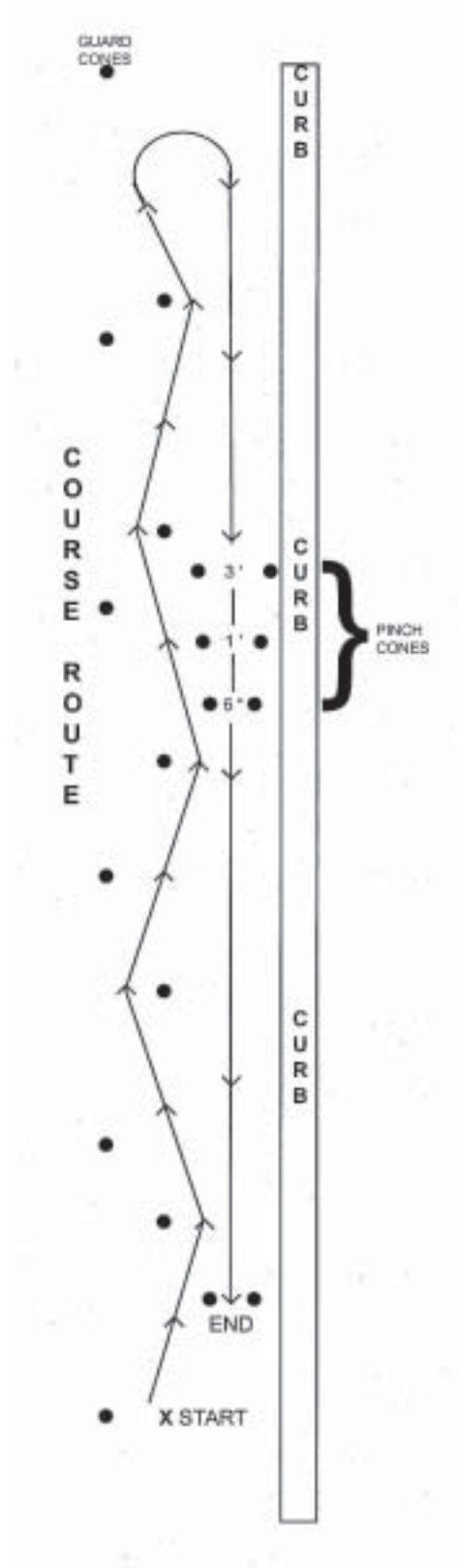
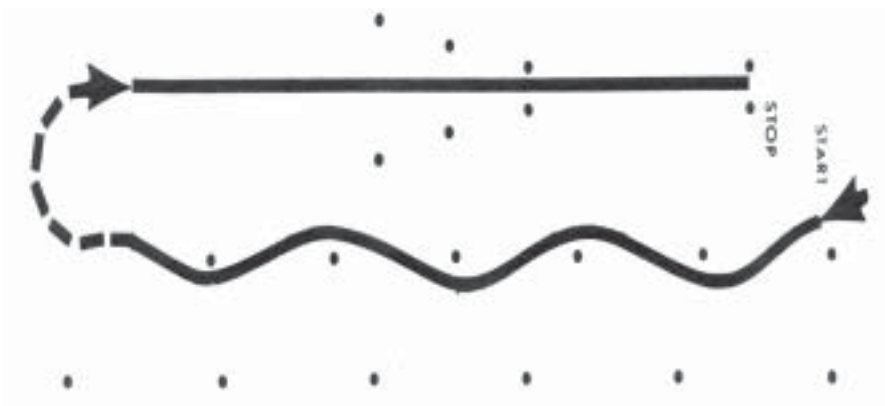
MOTORCYCLE ENDORSEMENT

Persons who ride motorcycles, motorscooters or motor driven cycles must get a **MOTOR-CYCLE ENDORSEMENT**.

To get this motorcycle endorsement a person must:

- Take a written test.
- Take a driving test (or successfully complete a Montana Motorcycle rider Course: RSS. For course information, call 1-800-922-BIKE).
- Pay a 50¢ per year fee.

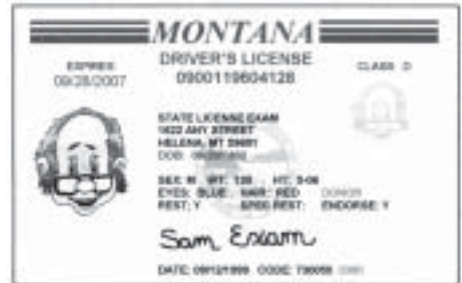
You must **APPLY FOR** a Montana driver license before you get an endorsement.



APPLYING FOR YOUR LICENSE

To **GET YOUR LICENSE YOU MUST:**

- **STUDY** your driver's manual.
- **FILL OUT** the license application form. If you are under 18, a parent or other responsible adult must sign for you.
- Have your **BIRTH CERTIFICATE** (original or certified copy).
- Have **PROOF OF RESIDENCY**.
- Provide your **SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER**.
- Bring your **EYEGLASSES** if you wear them.
- Pay the **DRIVER LICENSE FEE**.



VISUAL ACUITY REQUIREMENTS:

20-40—No restrictions

20-40—With glasses—restricted corrective lenses

20-70 or better—5 restrictions

1. Daylight
2. 45 mph speed limit
3. 55 interstate speed limit
4. No inclement weather driving
5. 20-50—drive test

20-80 to 20-100—Special testing required

20-100—No license

You must pass the vision and written test before you may have a learner's license.

**DRIVING IS A PRIVILEGE WHICH MUST BE
CONTINUALLY EARNED TO BE RETAINED.**

TESTING REQUIREMENTS

You may not have a driver's license until you pass these tests:

Vision Test:

- You must see well enough to drive. If you need glasses or corrective lenses to pass, you will be required to wear them while driving.



Written Test:

- Shows how much you know about traffic laws, rules and signs.

Driving Test:

- Shows how well you control your car and obey traffic signs, lights, speeds, and laws.

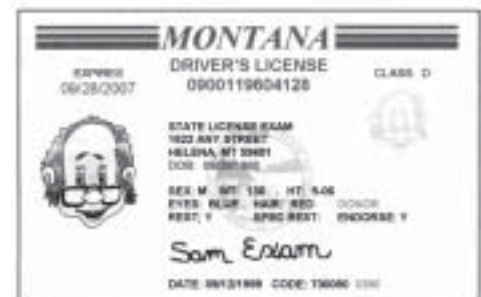
BEFORE YOU TAKE YOUR TEST:

1. Your car must be safe.
2. You must show your vehicle registration.
3. You must show that your car is insured.
4. If your car is unsafe, you may not take the driving test.

FACTS ABOUT YOUR LICENSE

When you have a driver's license, you should **REMEMBER**:

- Your first license is good until your 21st birthday. If you are 21 years of age when you obtain your first license, it will be good for eight (8) years from your last birthday.
- If you do not get a new license three months **AFTER** your birthday, you must take and pass the written and driving tests again.
- You may have only **ONE** valid license at any time.
- If you have a license from another state, it is only good to drive with for **120** days. Commercial licenses are good to drive with for 30 days.
- You must have your license with you when you drive and you must give it to an officer if he asks for it.
- You must not let another person use your license.



Most people get into trouble with their license because they don't find out what their legal **RESPONSIBILITIES** are.

If you have a license and you change your **NAME** or **ADDRESS**, you must **TELL THE DRIVER SERVICES BUREAU WITHIN 10 DAYS**.

NEW NAME?



NEW ADDRESS?



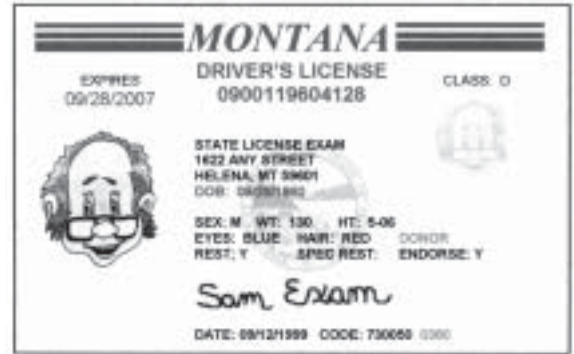
LOST LICENSE

If your license is **LOST OR DESTROYED**, report it to the police.

A duplicate license will cost \$10.00.

Go to the driver licensing office and **APPLY FOR A DUPLICATE**.

You will need an original or certified copy of your birth certificate to get a duplicate license.



ONLY A LICENSED DRIVER MAY DRIVE YOUR CAR. THE DRIVER AND THE OWNER OF THE CAR MAY BE ARRESTED IF AN UNLICENSED DRIVER IS ALLOWED TO DRIVE IT.



VEHICLE LICENSE PLATE AND VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Every motor vehicle must have
front and back license plates.

MONTANA LAW SAYS THAT ALL VEHICLES MUST BE REGISTERED and that
you must carry your registration slip **IN YOUR VEHICLE**.

PLATE: 2-22334			DATE: 03012002			F0000111		
MONTANA VEH. REGISTRATION & PAYMENT RECEIPT								
TYP	YR	MAKE	MODL	STYL	COLOR	VIN		
TK	1995	ABC	TK	PK	BLU	1ABCDE12F3456789		
TTL	W993370		SLDT01172000		TKTRC ABC		06L111666	
FUEL TYPE 1		EQUIP NO		UNLADEN WGT 00000			TON 010	
GVW	OK	DECLARED	6K	BEG	01012002	EXP	12312002	CLS 1
STATE LICENSE EXAM								
1622 ANY STREET								
HELENA MT 59601								
—FEE INFORMATION:—								
01	GVWTAX	7.00	61	REGRAT	65.00	12	REGFEE	5.00
19	HPFUND	0.25	13	LICFEE	10.00	14	COOPT	48.97
18	WEED	1.50	17	JUNK	0.50	42	SYSTEE	1.00
—COUNTY INFORMATION:—								
TAXVAL	9794.31	CO	05	SCH FC01	014 PRORT	00 FEE N		
VEHVAL	16183.00	MILL	0.000	PCC	TREAS DEP 12			
CALCVAL		ASSD DATE	01122002		ASSD BY			
UNLAWFUL TO PERATE VEH W/OUT VALID VEH LIABILITY INSURANCE POLICY, CERTIFICATE OF SELF- INSURANCE, OR POSTED INDENMITY BOND, AS REQUIRED BY 61-6-301, UNLESS EXEMPT BY 60-6-303.								

The registration slip is good for one year from day of application.

When vehicles are bought or sold, new registration is required.

If an officer asks for your registration, you must show it to him/her.

SELF-TEST

Understanding Your License

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. When you go to take your driver licensing tests:
 - a. you must have your birth certificate (an original or certified copy).
 - b. you do not need any identification.
 - c. you must go with your parent.
2. If you want to take the driving test and your car is not safe:
 - a. you may not take the driving test.
 - b. you may take the test and get the trouble repaired later.
 - c. you may borrow a driver education car.
3. If you need to wear glasses to pass the vision test:
 - a. you will need to wear them at night.
 - b. you will be required to wear them while driving.
 - c. you may wear them only when you feel like it.
4. Before you take the driving test you must:
 - a. have collision insurance.
 - b. have fire and theft insurance.
 - c. have your insurance card in your vehicle.
5. Before you may get a learner's license you must:
 - a. pass the written test.
 - b. ask the doctor if you may drive.
 - c. be 18 years old.

6. If you move, you must tell the driver services bureau:
 - a. within 10 days.
 - b. within 30 days.
 - c. within 90 days.
7. If you become a Montana resident and have a license from another state, you must get a Montana driver's license within:
 - a. one year.
 - b. 60 days.
 - c. 120 days.
8. Every driver must have proof of vehicle liability insurance:
 - a. if he/she has a crash.
 - b. in her/his vehicle when driving.
 - c. at home in a safe place.
9. Drivers must have their vehicle registration:
 - a. in their vehicles.
 - b. at home in a safe place.
 - c. at the insurance company.
10. When any vehicle is bought or sold, the owner must:
 - a. keep the old registration card for five years.
 - b. get a new registration card.
 - c. use the old registration card.
11. There are how many classes of licenses?
 - a. Two classes.
 - b. Three classes.
 - c. Four classes.

12. If you haul certain types of liquid or gaseous loads:
 - a. you do not need a special license.
 - b. you may need a tanker or hazardous endorsement on your license.
 - c. you must be at least 19 years old.
13. If you transport hazardous types of materials:
 - a. you may need a hazardous material endorsement, if the vehicle you are operating requires placards.
 - b. you will need a Class D license.
 - c. you do not need any special license.
14. If you are under 18, your parents or guardians must sign your application. This means that they:
 - a. accept responsibility for damage if their child causes a crash.
 - b. trust their child to drive safely.
 - c. know that you have applied for a license.
15. A Learner's License lets a person:
 - a. practice in a driver education car only.
 - b. drive any time by themselves.
 - c. drive only if they have another licensed driver in the front seat beside them.
16. You may get a driver license at 15 years of age:
 - a. if you take a written test.
 - b. if your parents say it is okay.
 - c. if you have passed an approved driver education course.

17. If you want to practice riding your motorcycle before you take the motorcycle skill test, you:
- a. must have a motorcycle learner's license.
 - b. must be very careful.
 - c. must be at least 18 years old.

YOUR DRIVING RECORD

(HOW TO KEEP YOUR LICENSE)

**THE PRIVILEGE AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF
KEEPING YOUR LICENSE BELONGS TO YOU.**

DRIVING RECORD

When you get a driver's license, you start a **DRIVING RECORD**.

IT IS USED:

- by the state and insurance companies to see how safe a driver you are.
- to hold copies of all your traffic tickets (from all states).
- to see if your license should be cancelled, suspended, re-voked.

DRIVING RECORD		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Points</u>
1-8-00	Reckless Driving	5
3-4-00	Drag Racing	5
8-9-00	Speeding	3
3-5-02	Speeding	3

Your record will be sent to you upon request for a \$4.00 fee.

If you have any questions, call Driver Record and Control at (406) 444-3292.

KEEP YOUR RECORD CLEAN!

CANCELLATION OF YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE

A license to drive may be **CANCELLED** if:

- a person gives false information on the application for a license.
- a person writes a check to get a license and has no money in the bank.
- a person's parents withdraw their permission for the license.
- your license or privilege to drive is suspended or revoked in another state.

CANCELLED means your license is temporarily taken away. Before you can get another license, you must pay the fee and pass all tests again.



TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

IF YOU ARE GUILTY OF VIOLATING TRAFFIC LAWS, YOU MAY HAVE TO PAY:



the ticket itself?



court costs?



Also, your **INSURANCE RATES** may cost you more.



higher insurance rates?

A copy of Motor Vehicle Laws may be obtained from your local public library. Ask for Title 61 of Montana Codes Annotated.



DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSION

A license to drive may be **SUSPENDED** for a number of reasons, including being **CONVICTED** of drinking and driving.

- The driver is **CONVICTED** of drinking and driving.
- The driver has been in a serious crash where someone is killed or injured.
- A driver gets 20 violation points against his/her record for disobeying traffic laws and rules.
- A driver falsifies the date of birth on the application for a license.

SUSPENSION means the driver license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are temporarily withdrawn, but only during the period of the suspension.

In some cases you might be issued a **PROBATIONARY** license to drive to school or work while your license is suspended.



SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVERS! If your privilege to operate a vehicle is currently suspended or revoked in another state, you are not eligible to be licensed to drive in Montana.

The state of Montana is linked to a nationwide system to detect individuals who are suspended, revoked, disqualified, or denied a license to drive in another state. This link is called the **PROBLEM DRIVER POINTER SYSTEM (PDPS)**.

When you apply for a license, the driver examiner or clerk will access their computer to see if you have any action in another state. If

there is, the computer will show what state or states the action exists, and the driver examiner or clerk will obtain your driving status from those states. If your status is not eligible, you will not be allowed to obtain a Montana driver's license until your status returns to eligible.

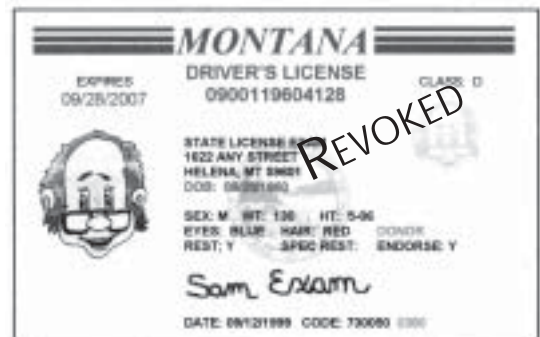
DRIVER'S LICENSE REVOCATION

A driver's license **MUST BE REVOKED** if a driver is convicted of crimes like:

1. Manslaughter caused by driving a motor vehicle.
2. Driving while intoxicated (second time) or under the influence of a narcotic drug.
3. Any serious crime when a motor vehicle was used.
4. Failure to stop and give help when you have been involved in a crash.
5. Conviction upon three charges of reckless driving within a 12-month period.

NO KIND of driver's license can be obtained during the time it is revoked.

REVOCATION means your license is terminated for one year or more and then you must pay all required fees, take and pass all the tests again.



RECKLESS DRIVING

Reckless driving means **DRIVING WITHOUT CARING.**

- The reckless driver does not care about his/her own life.
- The reckless driver does not care about other drivers' lives.
- The reckless driver does not care if someone else's property is damaged.
- The **RECKLESS DRIVER** is a dangerous driver.
- A reckless driver is any person who drives a vehicle in **WILLFUL** or **WANTON** disregard for the safety of persons or property.



**RECKLESS DRIVERS LOSE
THEIR PRIVILEGE TO DRIVE.**

HABITUAL OFFENDER ACT

THE HABITUAL OFFENDER ACT is a Montana law which helps protect innocent drivers, pedestrians and passengers from reckless and careless drivers.

Drivers who are careless or reckless and break the laws may have crashes or injure others.

By getting **30 CONVICTION POINTS IN THREE YEARS**, they become “Habitual Offenders.”

CONVICTION POINTS are given for serious offenses like:

Deliberate homicide	15 points
Other felony	12 points
Driving while intoxicated or drugged with narcotics ...	10 points
Operating a vehicle while his/her license is suspended or revoked	10 points
Failure to stop and help or give information when involved in a crash	4 or 8 points
Reckless driving	5 points
Illegal drag racing	6 points
Operating a vehicle while suspended or revoked	6 points
Speeding	3 points
Other moving violations	2 points
No driver’s license	2 points
Insurance violation	5 points

HABITUAL OFFENDERS

MAY NOT drive for three years.



If the Habitual Offender is **CON-VICTED** of driving, he/she could go to jail for up to one year or could be fined \$1,000, or both.

DRINKING AND DRIVING

Whiskey, beer and wine can make you drunk (**INTOXICATED**).

If you drink and drive, you may be **ARRESTED** and may:

- **BE FINED \$500;**
- **GO TO JAIL; AND/OR**
- **LOSE YOUR LICENSE.**



ALCOHOL IS REMOVED FROM YOUR BODY BY TIME ONLY.

Coffee, fresh air and cold showers do not make you sober.



The **TYPE** of alcohol a person drinks **DOES NOT** determine how much alcohol is in the blood.

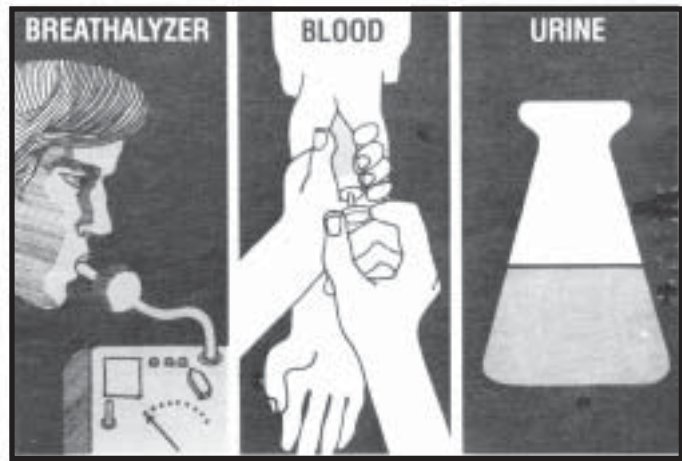
Alcohol affects your vision, reaction time and judgment. One can of beer has as much alcohol as one ounce of whiskey or one glass of wine.

ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD

Anyone arrested for drunken driving **MAY NOT REFUSE** to take a chemical test.

If they refuse, they **LOSE THEIR LICENSE** for six months on the first offense.

A CHEMICAL TEST shows how much alcohol is in a driver's blood.



If the tests show the blood alcohol content is **.08 PERCENT**, the law presumes (says) the driver is *Under the Influence*.

Effective October 1, 1995, a person under 21 may not drive with a blood alcohol content of .02 or greater.

A person may be charged with Driving Under the Influence if the test shows .04 to .08 percent.

If you must drink, ask a friend to drive.

DRINKING AND DRIVING KILLS.

SELF-TEST

Your Driving Record

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. A driver's record is used:
 - a. to see how safe a driver you are.
 - b. to hold your traffic tickets.
 - c. both of the above.

2. A copy of your driving record will be sent to you:
 - a. when you are suspended.
 - b. if you ask for it.
 - c. each time you get a ticket.

3. Your driving record is used:
 - a. by the county to determine taxes.
 - b. by your insurance company to decide how safe you are.
 - c. by car dealers to determine how well you can drive.

4. A reckless driver is a driver who:
 - a. drives with a willful and wanton disregard to the safety of others.
 - b. drives faster than the speed limit in daytime.
 - c. has a wreck.

5. Drivers become "Habitual Offenders" when:
 - a. they get 30 points in a one-year period.
 - b. they get 15 points in a three-year period.
 - c. they get 30 points in a three-year period.

6. "Habitual Offenders" will lose their license for:
 - a. three years.
 - b. two years.
 - c. six months.
7. Many people get into trouble after they become licensed:
 - a. because they do not keep their license with them.
 - b. they don't understand or find out what their legal responsibilities are.
 - c. their parents don't know where they are going.
8. Alcohol is removed from your body:
 - a. by exercising.
 - b. by time only.
 - c. by drinking lots of coffee.
9. Persons who drive after drinking alcohol:
 - a. can have their license suspended.
 - b. may have their insurance taken away.
 - c. may be put in jail.
 - d. all of the above.
10. If your blood alcohol content is _____ the law says you are Under the Influence of Alcohol:
 - a. .08
 - b. .05
 - c. .001
11. If you refuse to take a chemical test, you will lose your license for:
 - a. 60 days.
 - b. 90 days.
 - c. six months.

SIGNS, SIGNALS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

A SAFE DRIVER ALWAYS CONSIDERS SIGNS, SIGNALS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS WHILE MAKING DRIVING DECISIONS.

KNOW THESE SIGNS BY THEIR COLORS

1. **STOP**
red



2. **Service Information**
blue



3. **Warning**
yellow



4. **Construction Warning**
orange



5. **Directional**
green



KNOW THESE SIGNS BY THEIR SHAPES

1. OCTAGON



All stop signs are octagons.

2. DIAMOND



Most warning signs are diamonds.

3. TRIANGLE



All yield signs are triangles.

4. RECTANGLE



Most regulatory signs are rectangles.

5. ROUND



Round signs warn about railroads.

6. FIVE-SIDED



School signs look like a building.

KNOW THESE SIGNS BY THEIR SHAPES

7. The **NO PASSING ZONE** sign is this shape.



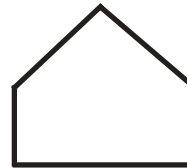
8. Interstate highway marker.
These roads go through many states.



9. State highway marker.
These roads go through our state.



10. This sign must be put on slow machinery or vehicles which go slower than 25 M.P.H.



When slow machines travel on the road, they must have this sign on the rear. It means the driver of a car must slow up or they may run into the big, slow machine.

REGULATORY SIGNS

(MOSTLY BLACK AND WHITE)

Regulatory signs tell about laws. A driver must obey regulatory signs.



Red



Red



Red



These are some of the regulatory signs. They tell drivers what to do, and what **NOT** to do, so that traffic moves properly.

This is the only traffic sign with eight sides.

It means:

- Come to a **COMPLETE** stop just behind the sign.
- Do not drive into the intersection.
- Do not drive into the crosswalk.
- Do not go until it is safe.



Red

This is the only sign that is three-sided and points down. It means:

- Slow to **A REASONABLE SPEED** per hour. **YIELD**. That is, let the traffic on the other street go on by before you drive through the intersection.



REGULATORY SIGNS

(BLACK AND WHITE)



1. You must not make a left turn at this intersection.



2. You cannot turn around to go in the opposite direction at this intersection.



3. The road ahead is a one-way roadway, or all vehicles are prohibited. Do not enter.



4. You must not pass any other vehicle going in the same direction you are.

REGULATORY SIGNS

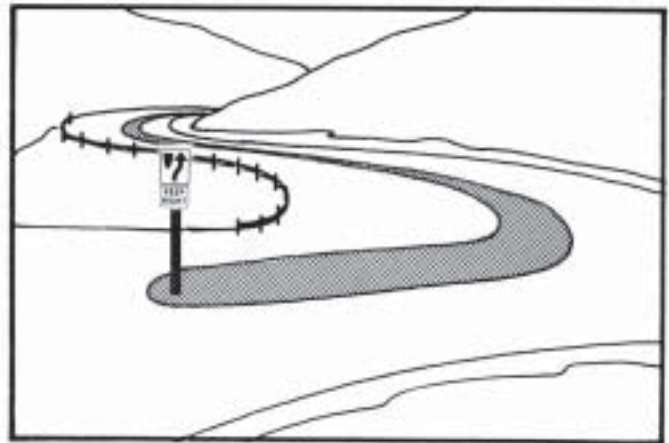
(BLACK AND WHITE)

Regulatory means you MUST obey.

1. You are coming to a place where the speed limit is lower.



2. Traffic must keep to the right of some obstruction.



3. Visibility is limited at night.
Your speed will be limited too.



4. When you have passed this sign, you are again permitted to pass other vehicles, with care.



WARNING SIGNS

(YELLOW AND BLACK)

Warning signs are **YELLOW** and **BLACK**. They mean that there may be danger ahead. Slow down. Watch carefully.



Most warning signs are diamond shaped.

Some warnings look like this:



They tell the top safe speed.

Some look like this:



They warn that the road changes direction in a way that could surprise a driver.

One warning sign is round.
Watch for trains. Slow down,
look, listen, be prepared to stop.



WARNING SIGNS

(YELLOW AND BLACK)

One warning sign is pennant shaped.
Do Not Pass.



This is an important kind of sign:



This shows a driver where to expect more traffic to be coming from.

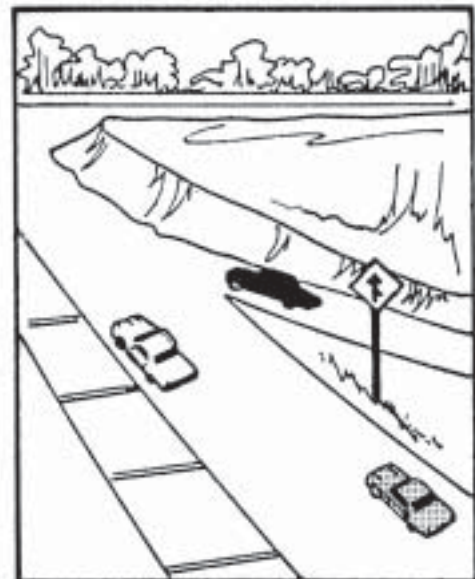
They are **MERGING** signs.

MERGING means joining. More traffic may be going to join the road and drive along the same way.

The driver on the main road has the right of way.

It is courteous for this driver to signal and move over if there is enough room in the other lane.

Sometimes the driver in the merging car has to yield and wait.



WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)



1. There is a sharp turn to the **LEFT** ahead. **REDUCE SPEED.**



2. There is a sharp turn to the **LEFT**, then a sharp turn to the **RIGHT. REDUCE SPEED.**



3. There is a gradual turn to the **LEFT**, then a gradual turn to the **RIGHT. REDUCE SPEED.**



4. The road ahead turns often. **REDUCE SPEED.** Keep well to the right. Watch for approaching traffic.



5. The road you are on comes to an end ahead. **REDUCE SPEED.** You will have to turn either right or left.

WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)

1. You should not drive faster than **35 M.P.H.** on the turn ahead. Signs like this tell the top safe speed. If the road is bad or the weather is bad, take the curve even more slowly.



2. Another road crosses the highway ahead.



3. A side road enters highway ahead, at an angle. This one enters from the **RIGHT**. Watch out for cars entering.



4. A side road enters highway ahead, from the **RIGHT**. Watch out for cars entering.



WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)



1. School ahead. Slow to **15 M.P.H.** Watch for children **AT ALL TIMES**.



2. You are approaching a school crossing. Slow down to **15 M.P.H.** Watch for children **AT ALL TIMES**. This sign does not show a crosswalk.



3. School children cross the road here. You must stop if the crosswalk is occupied. This sign **DOES** show a crosswalk.



4. A school bus might be stopped up ahead. Maybe you cannot see it because of a hill or curve. Be ready to stop.

WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)

This sign warns that school children may be crossing here.



There are more signs that warn about people and animals crossing.

Remember: **XING** means **CROSSING**.

1. Walking people are called PEDESTRIANS. That word is too big for the sign, so just PED is used. Pedestrians may be crossing the road ahead. Slow down.



2. Deer have a habit of crossing the road around here. Watch out for them at all times.



3. A highway quite often splits a farm. This sign shows where livestock may be driven crossing the road.

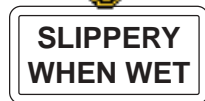


WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)



1. The road is **ICY** and **DANGEROUS**.



2. The roadway is **SLIPPERY** if it is wet. Go slowly.



3. The road ahead goes **DOWNHILL**. Trucks gear down and may be going slowly. Watch for them. Be careful. **SLOW DOWN**.

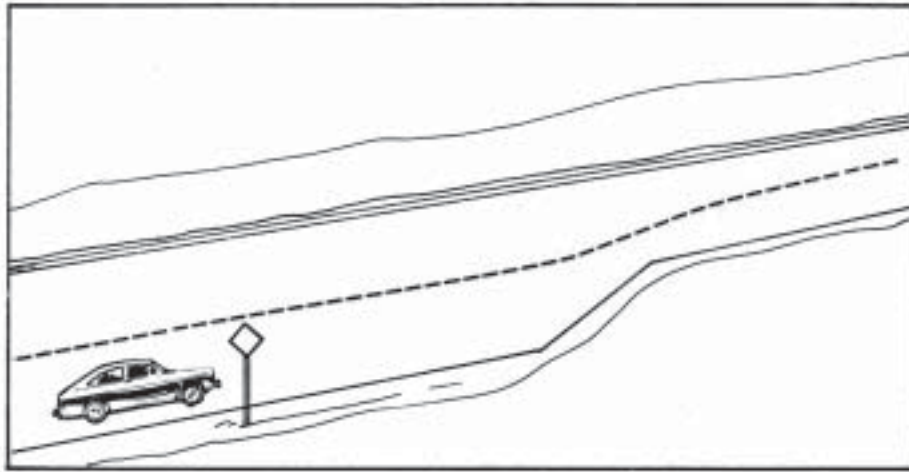


4. There are no fences and cattle may wander out onto the road. Be careful. Be ready to stop.

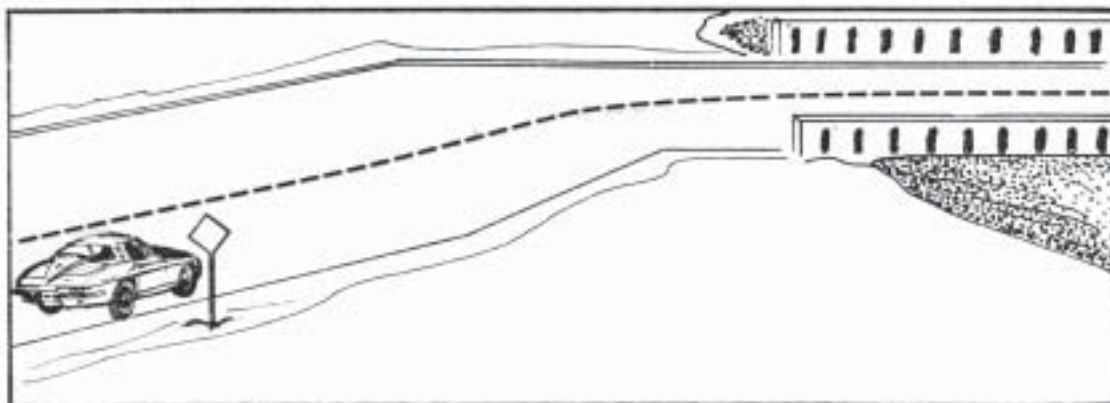
WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)

The road ahead is not as wide as the road you are on. There will be room for all vehicles to meet and pass.

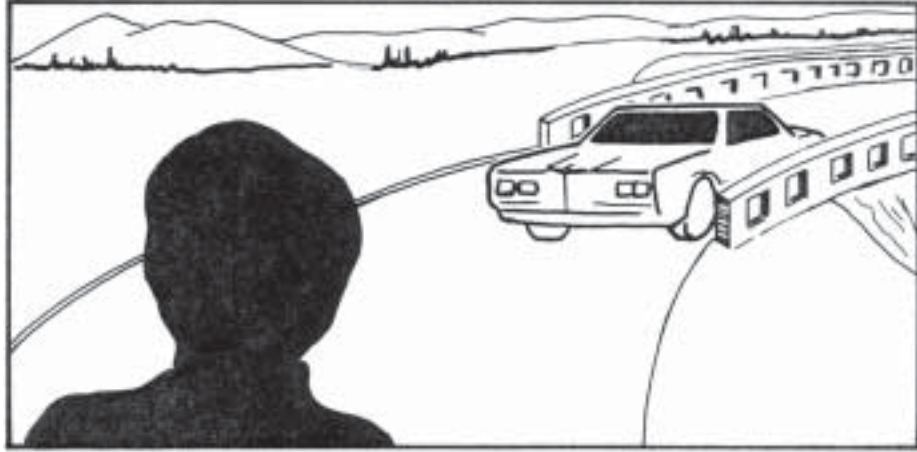


The bridge ahead has two lanes, but it **MAY** be too narrow to meet a truck on it. Slow down. Wait for oncoming trucks to cross.



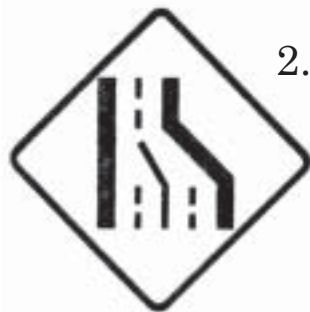
WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)



1. There **IS NOT ROOM** on the bridge ahead to meet or pass a car or truck.

When a lane ends and a road is going to get **NARROWER**, you may see a warning sign like this one.

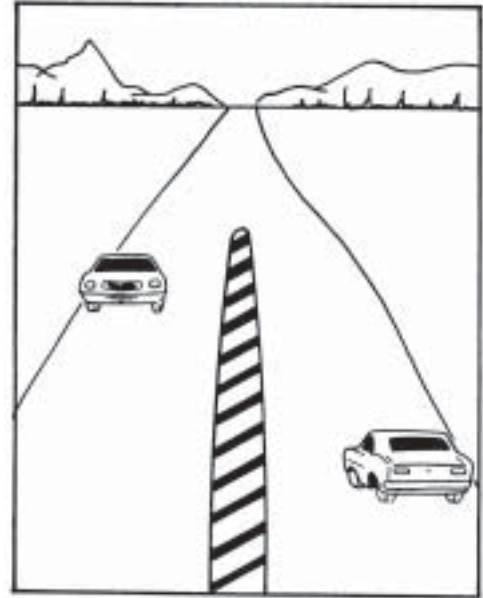


2. Do not stay in the outer lane. You might be forced off the pavement.

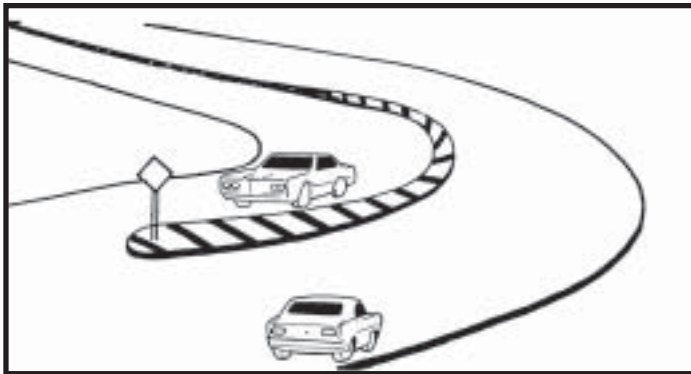
WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(YELLOW AND BLACK)

The road ahead is not divided.
The one-way road changes to
two-way. Keep to the right.



1. In the diagram below, the highway gets wider.



2. Keep right, you are coming to a one-way road.



WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

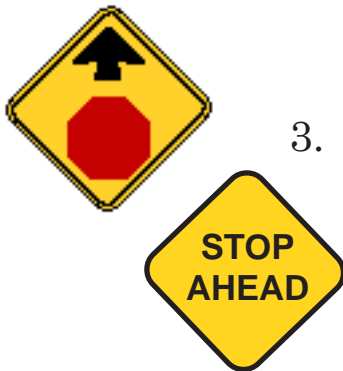
(YELLOW AND BLACK)



1. You are approaching an overhead obstruction. It might be an old bridge or an old underpass. If you have a high load, you may not be able to get through.



2. Where there are no fences, cattle and horses may be on the highway. Be alert. Keep watching for them.



3. There is a **STOP** sign ahead. Slow. You must stop ahead.

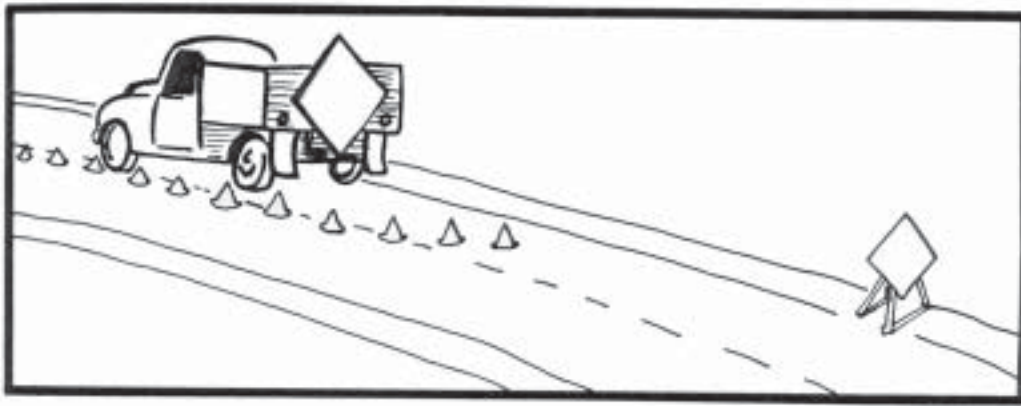


4. Railroad sign. This is the only **ROUND** warning sign. Slow. Watch. Be ready to stop if a train is coming.

WARNING SIGNS—WHAT THEY MEAN

(ORANGE AND BLACK)

Construction Areas



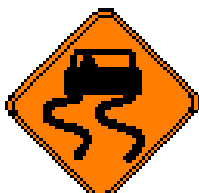
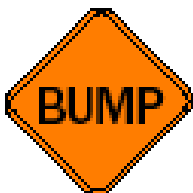
The road is being built or repaired ahead. Men may be working on the road. Heavy machinery may be crossing the road. Flagmen may be standing on the road.



ORANGE signs warn of road **CONSTRUCTION**.



Construction signs can give drivers many warnings:



WARNING SIGNS—CONSTRUCTION AREA

(ORANGE AND BLACK)

Construction Warning Signs are **ORANGE**.



Highways must be repaired. Repairmen must be protected. Slow down. Be alert. Maximum speed is 35 M.P.H.



There are men working on the highway ahead of you. Drive slowly.



A place in the road is not finished. You will have to go around. Signs like this will show you which way to go.



WARNING SIGNS—CONSTRUCTION AREA

(ORANGE AND BLACK)

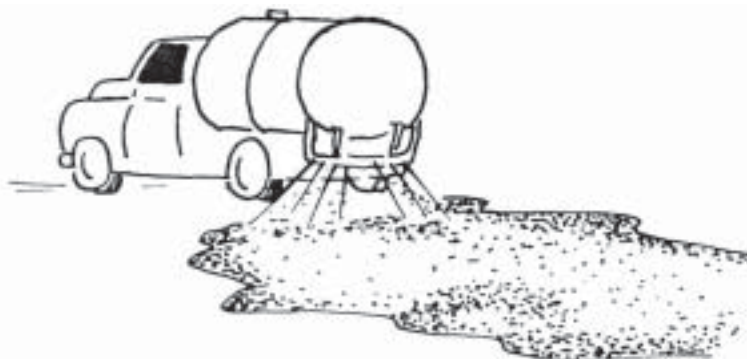
One side of the road is soft. Don't drive off the pavement.



Loose gravel can cause your car to lose control or can be thrown onto your windshield by another car.



The road ahead has just been oiled. Proceed carefully, oil can be slick.

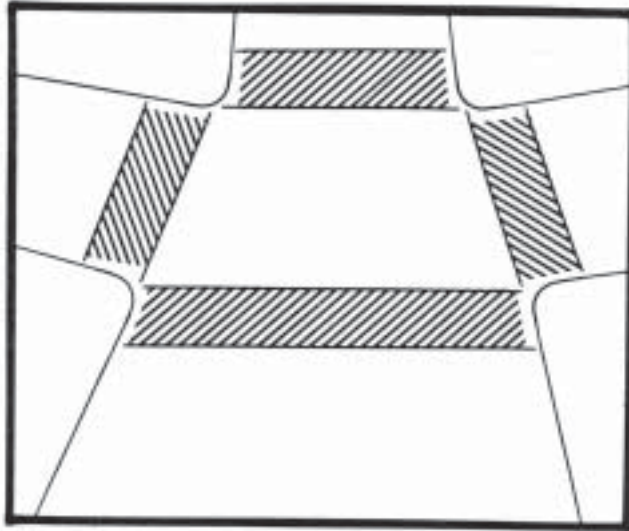


ROAD MARKINGS

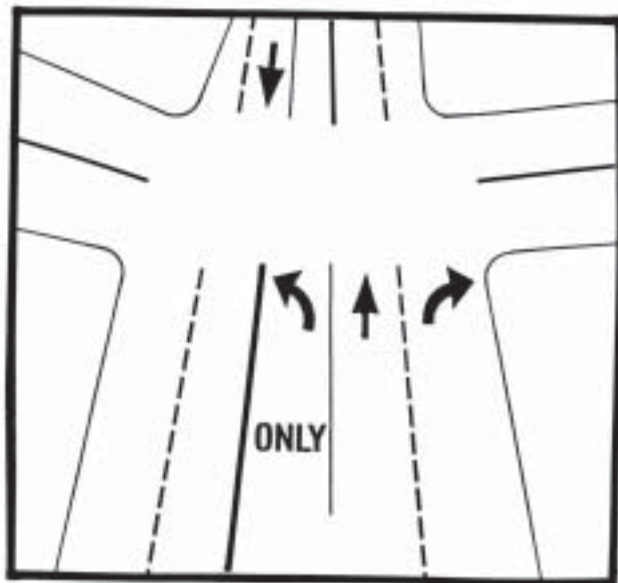
OTHER

Obey pavement markings. Watch out for such pavement markings as:

Pedestrian crosswalks—



Lane markings—
turn arrows

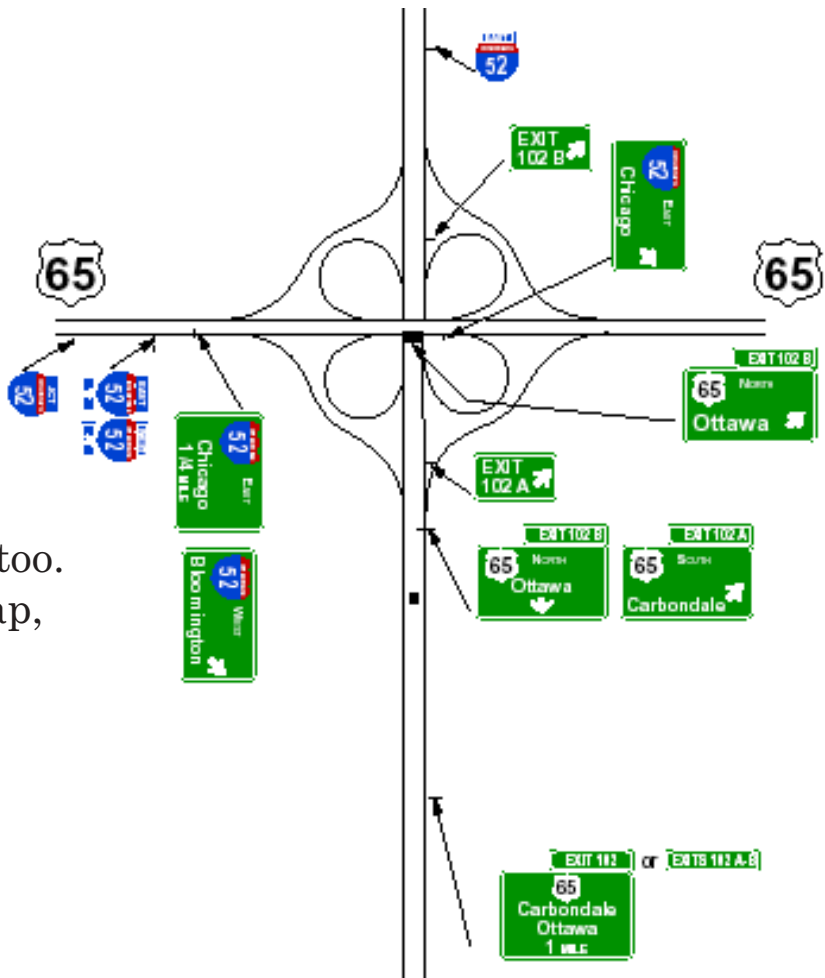


GUIDE SIGNS

Signs like this help a driver to find the right way to go. These signs are beside the road.



Sometimes guide signs are over the road.

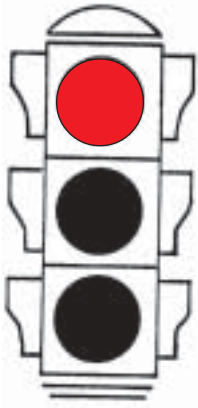


Guide signs are on maps too. The driver studies the map, then watches out for the right highway marker.

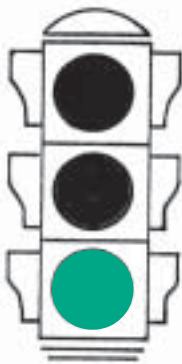
TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Obey all traffic signals.

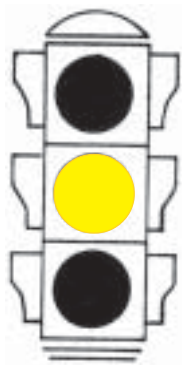
It is a dangerous and foolish mistake to disobey traffic signals.



STOP—The red light is always at the top.
Do not go until it changes to green.

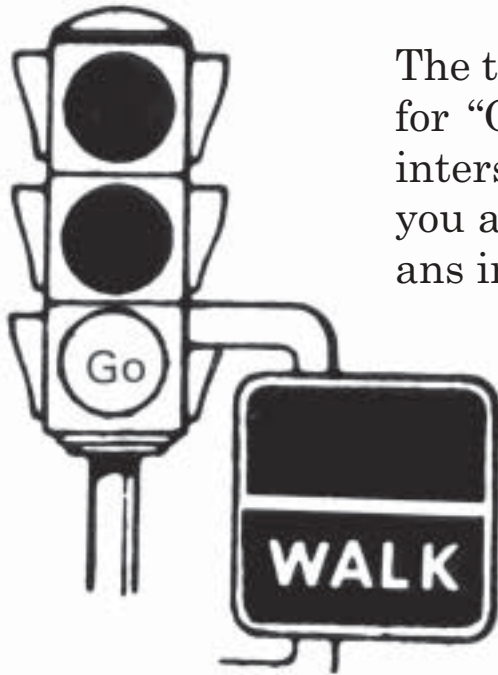


The green light is always at the bottom.
It means go, **IF** you are certain the way is clear.

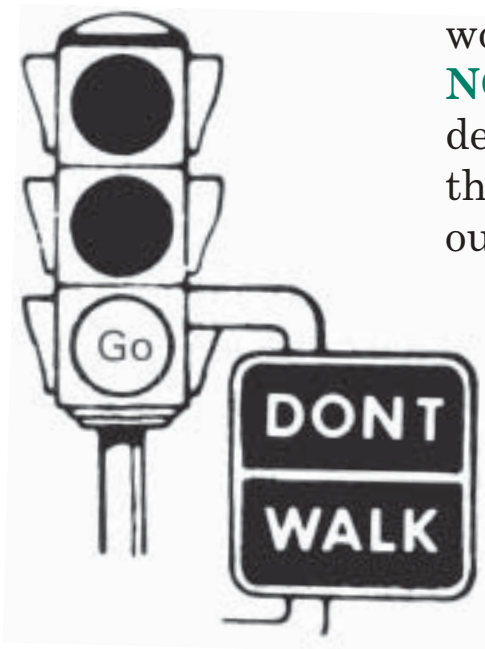


The yellow light means get ready to stop.
Do not drive into the intersection if you can safely stop.
You must not be in the intersection when the light turns red.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS



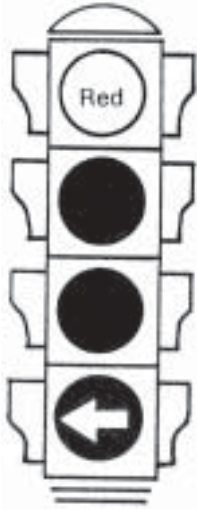
The traffic signal light will indicate GREEN for “Go.” Pedestrians may walk now if the intersection is clear of traffic. Be careful if you are turning. You must yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk.



Even though the light is green for “Go,” the words tell pedestrians that **THEY MUST NOT LEAVE THE CURB NOW**. Some pedestrians disobey. They think they can leave the curb because the light is green. Watch out for that person.



TRAFFIC SIGNALS



STOP.

Do **NOT** go straight ahead.

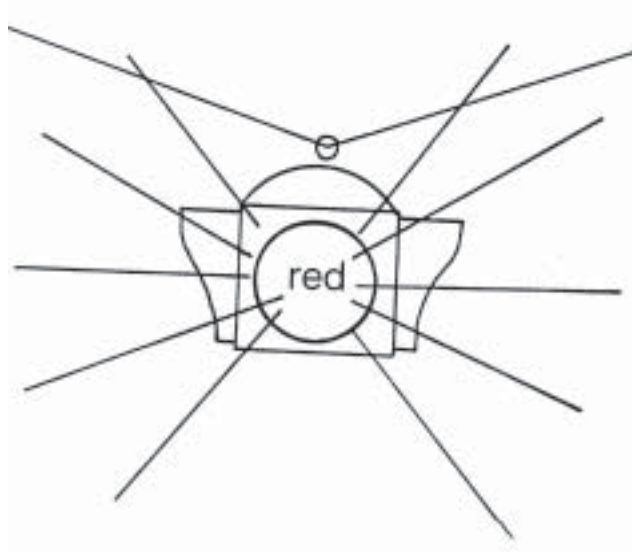
Turn **LEFT** when the arrow is **GREEN**, and turn only the way the arrow points.



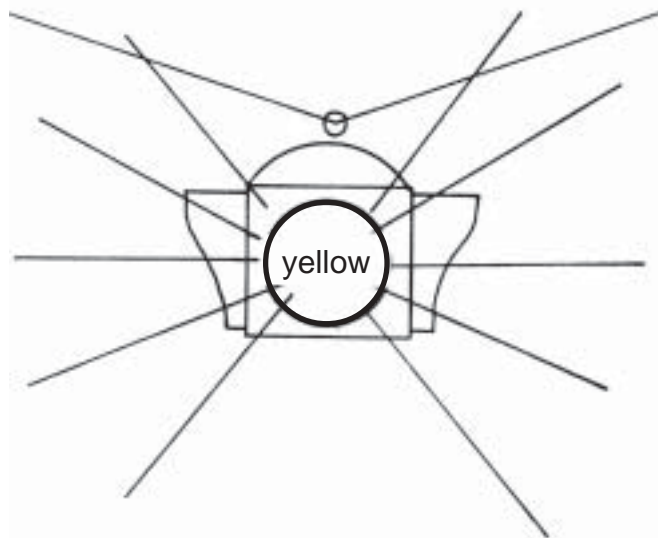
STOP.

Do **NOT** go straight ahead. Turn **RIGHT** when the arrow is **GREEN**, and turn only the way the arrow points.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS



The RED flasher means **STOP**.



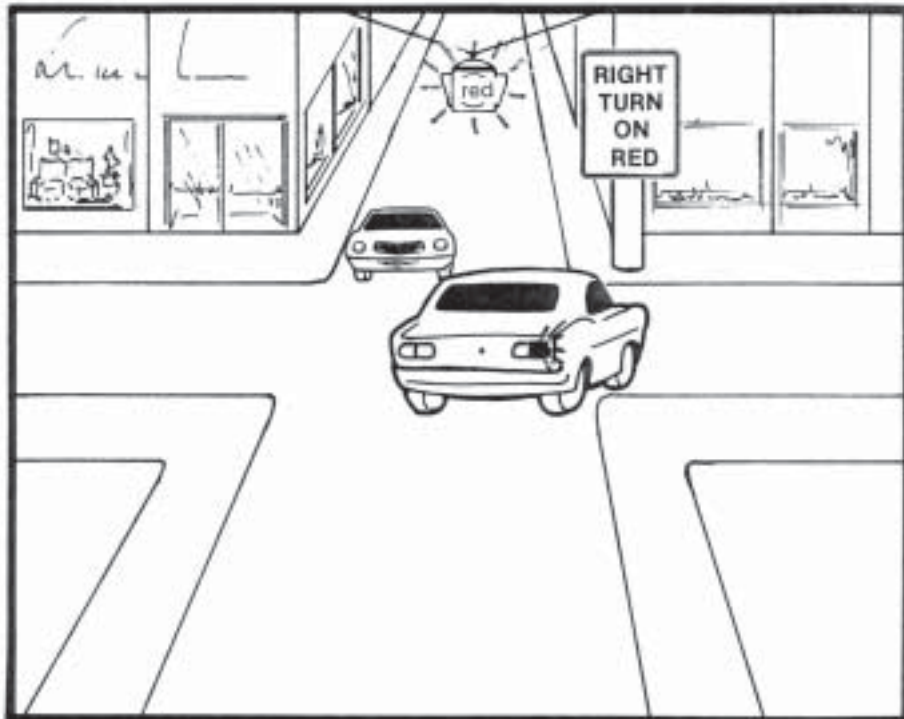
The YELLOW LIGHT flashing or steady means **SLOW DOWN**.
Use **CAUTION**.

TURNING

Right turn on red

You may turn right on red, **AFTER STOP**, unless there is a sign that says you may not.

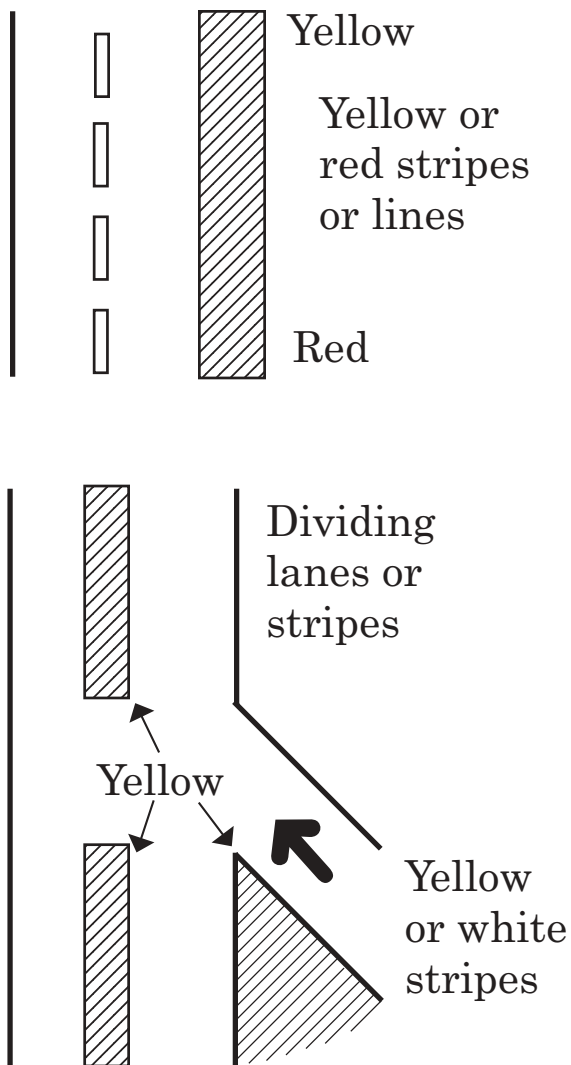
**RIGHT
ON RED
AFTER
STOP**



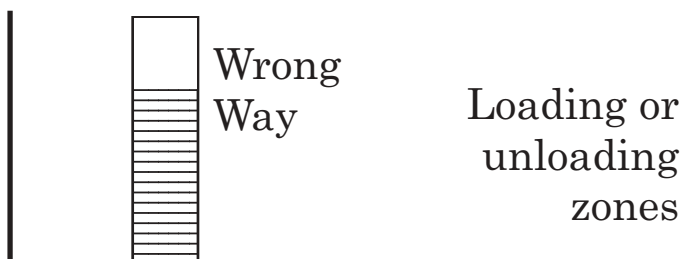
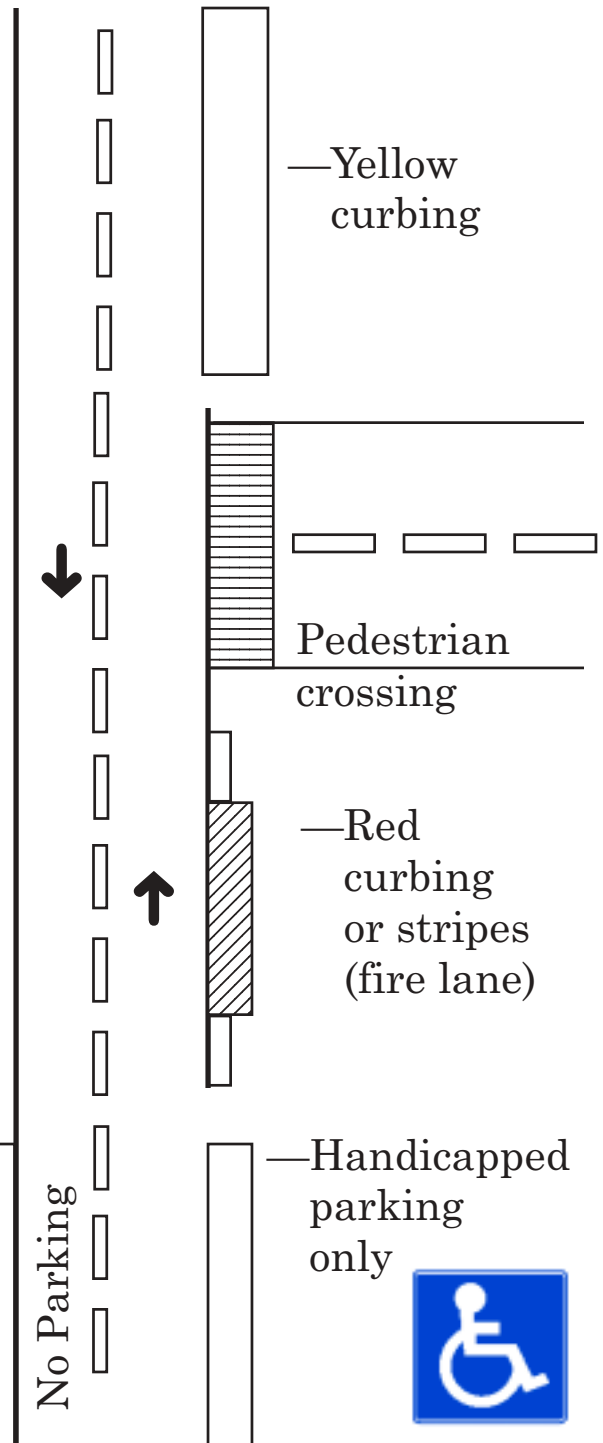
PAVEMENT MARKINGS

They tell you where **NOT** to **PARK** or **DRIVE**

NO DRIVING on or over



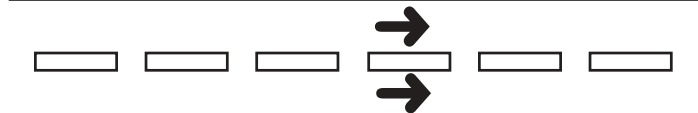
NO PARKING on or at



PAVEMENT MARKINGS



Single Broken Yellow Line
(road center line: passing allowed)



Single Broken White Line
(dividing line between one-way lanes)



Double Solid Yellow Line
(road center line: no passing zone)



Single Solid White Line
(line marking the side of the road)



Single Broken/Single Solid Yellow Lines
(road center line: passing not allowed
when solid line is in your lane)



Bicycle Lanes or Pathways
(located on roadway shoulder between solid white lines)

SELF-TEST

SIGNS, SIGNALS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. At a traffic light which is flashing yellow:
 - a. you must stop and wait for the red.
 - b. you must stop and wait for the green.
 - c. you must slow down and proceed with caution.

2. You may turn right on red:
 - a. if there is a sign that says you can.
 - b. after stopping.
 - c. after slowing down.

3. If the “Don’t Walk” signal is on, a pedestrian:
 - a. may cross if no cars are coming.
 - b. must not cross; it is not safe to do so.
 - c. should stop in the intersection.

4. This sign means:
 - a. a school bus may be stopped ahead.
 - b. everyone must stop ahead.
 - c. yield right of way to buses.

5. This sign means:
 - a. you must slow if you see cars.
 - b. slow down to a reasonable speed and yield to other vehicles.
 - c. slow down, give right of way to cars on right.



6. This sign means:
- a. you will have to drive in the left lane.
 - b. slow down; there are men working ahead.
 - c. loose gravel ahead.



7. This sign means:
- a. slow to at least 35 M.P.H.
 - b. the road ahead is rough.
 - c. detour ahead.



8. This sign means:
- a. sharp curve ahead.
 - b. the road turns to the right.
 - c. there is a road entering the highway from the right.



9. This sign means:
- a. you must stop and go when it is safe.
 - b. the highway ahead is covered with loose gravel.
 - c. road construction ahead.



10. This sign means:
- a. the road turns sharply to the left.
 - b. the road turns gradually to the left.
 - c. winding road ahead.



11. This sign means:
- a. there is a crossroads ahead.
 - b. there is a railroad crossing ahead.
 - c. stop ahead.



12. This sign means:

- a. flashing yellow light ahead.
- b. you must stop ahead.
- c. you must stop if you see another car.



13. This sign means:

- a. stop if you see cattle.
- b. cattle crossing ahead.
- c. there are no fences and cattle may wander onto the road. Be prepared to stop.



14. This sign means:

- a. you may turn to the right.
- b. you must not turn left at this street.
- c. you must go straight.



15. This sign means:

- a. the road turns very sharply.
- b. the road curves to the left and then to the right.
- c. windy road ahead.



16. This sign means:

- a. you may pass if it is clear ahead.
- b. you must not pass the car ahead; it is not safe.
- c. do not pass without honking horn.



17. This sign means:

- a. there is room for one car only.
- b. the bridge ahead is wide enough for two cars to meet and pass but with little room.
- c. do not pass on bridge.



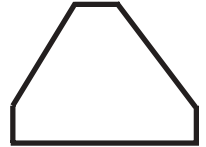
18. This sign means:

- a. watch for children during the daytime.
- b. school ahead; watch for children at all times.
- c. sound horn and slow down.



19. On the back of a vehicle a sign with this shape means:

- a. do not pass any vehicle.
- b. this is a slow moving vehicle and it will not be going more than 25 M.P.H.
- c. yield to this sign.



20. This sign means:

- a. you must stop if other cars are coming.
- b. you must come to a complete stop before entering the intersection ahead.
- c. you must stop before turning.



21. This sign means:

- a. there is only room for one lane of traffic.
- b. the road ahead is not as wide as the one you are on, but vehicles can meet and pass.
- c. you are coming to a gravel road.



RULES OF THE ROAD

RULES OF THE ROAD help people get safely to and from where they want to go.

If everyone **OBEYS** the rules of the road, the number of deaths and injuries on our streets and highways would be less than they are.

OBEY the rules of the road and each trip will be a **SAFE** and **HAPPY** trip.

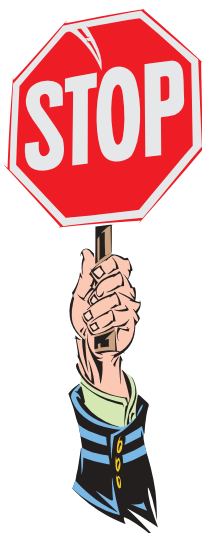
Nine out of ten crashes are caused by **ERRORS** in **HUMAN JUDGMENT**.

The first rule of the road is **OBEY**

the order of a highway patrol
or police officer.



OBEY



all traffic control devices.



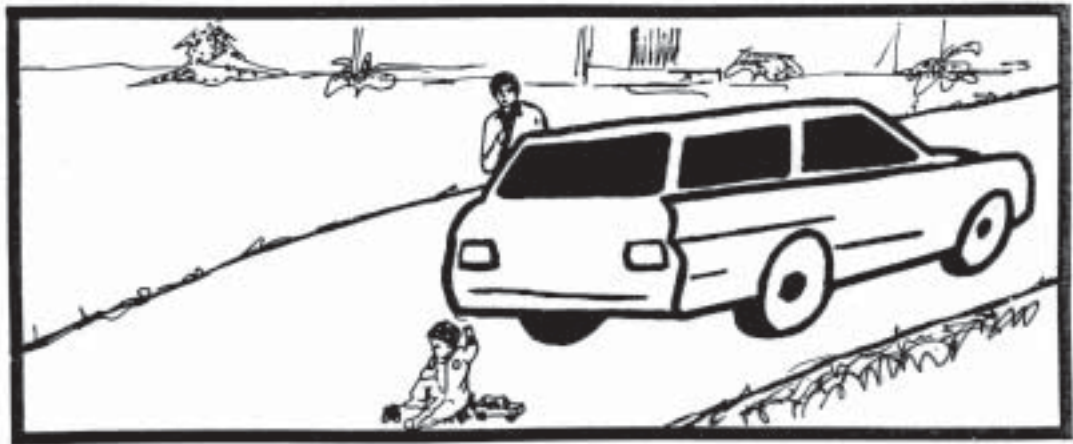
OBEY

traffic laws.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Some basic important laws are:

A person operating or driving a vehicle shall drive in a careful and prudent **(SAFE)** manner.



Walk around the car before backing up.

- ✓ **NO PERSON** shall move a vehicle unless it can be done safely and without interfering with traffic.
- ✓ **NO PERSON** shall drive a vehicle which is not in a safe mechanical condition.
- ✓ **NO PERSON** shall turn a vehicle without giving a proper signal.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS KEEP YOU SAFE.

SPEED LIMITS

You should always:

DRIVE AT A SPEED THAT IS
SAFE FOR CONDITIONS

These conditions are:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| ✓Light | ✓Weather |
| ✓Road | ✓Traffic |
| ✓Vehicle | ✓Driver |

You need to **ASK YOURSELF:**

- Can I see okay?
- Can I stop quickly?
- Do I feel good enough to drive?



OBEY SPEED LIMIT signs

—but remember—

CAR CONTROL and **GOOD JUDGMENT** tell you how fast to drive for every condition.

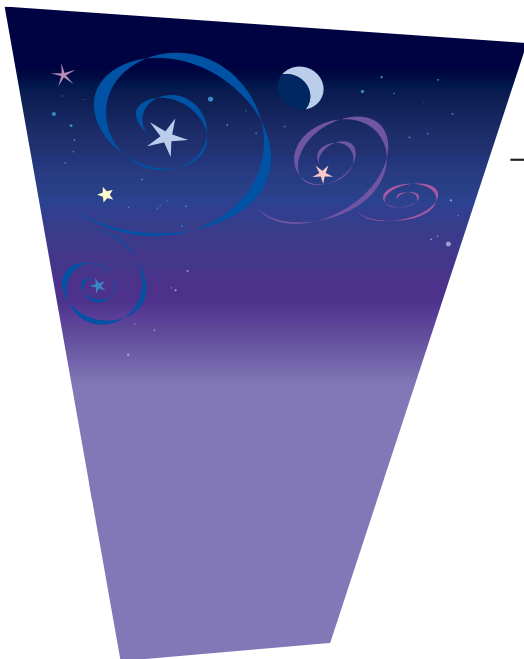
SPEED

Under Ideal Conditions

In town—



Construction—



—At night—



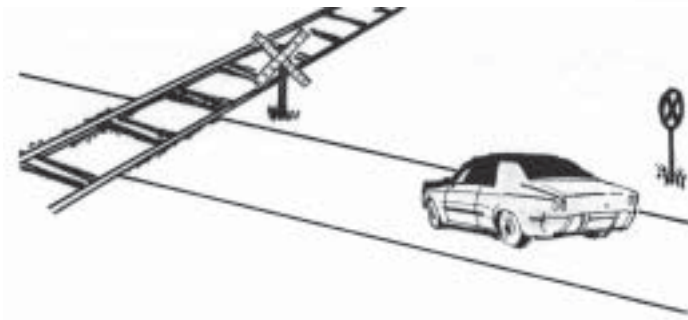
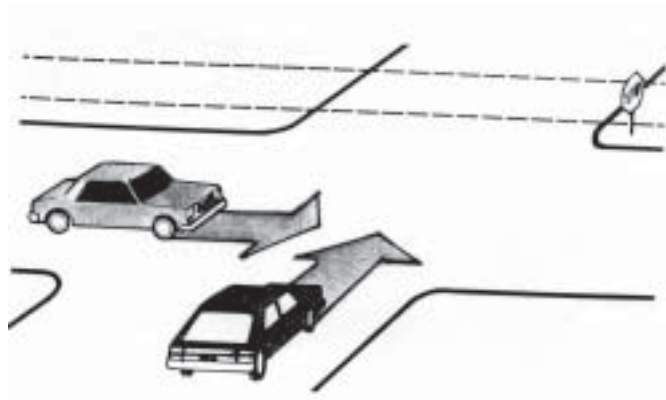
65 M.P.H. on secondary roads

SPEED

You must drive at a **REDUCED SPEED**

when coming to or crossing
an **INTERSECTION**

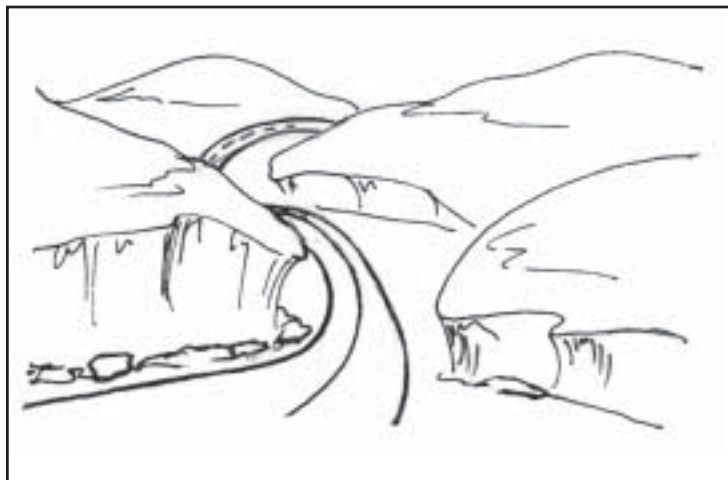
or



RAILROAD CROSSING,

approaching or going
around a **CURVE**,

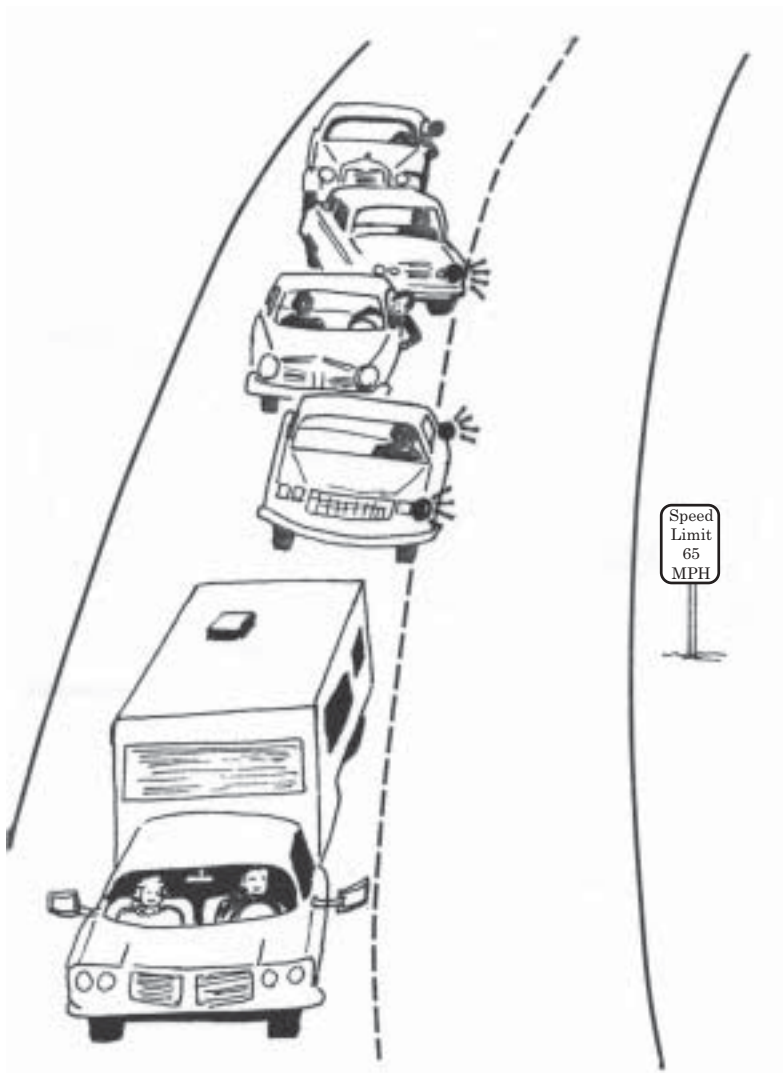
approaching
a **HILLCREST**.



SPEED

Too Slow

DO NOT drive so slowly that you block traffic.



Whenever **FOUR** vehicles are lined up **BEHIND YOU**, you must safely pull over as soon as you can and let them pass.

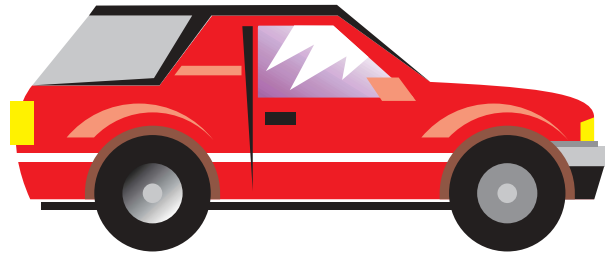
SPEED

HIGHWAY SPEED AT NIGHT IS 65 M.P.H.

Many interstate roadways permit 75 M.P.H.

Drivers cannot see as far at night.

SLOW DOWN.



Sometimes it is not wise to drive as fast as the speed limit allows.

Drivers must adjust their speed at night to allow for road conditions, weather conditions, and the condition of the vehicle.

SPEED LIMITS

The **SPEED LIMIT** on Montana interstate highways is 75 miles per hour day and night except near large cities.

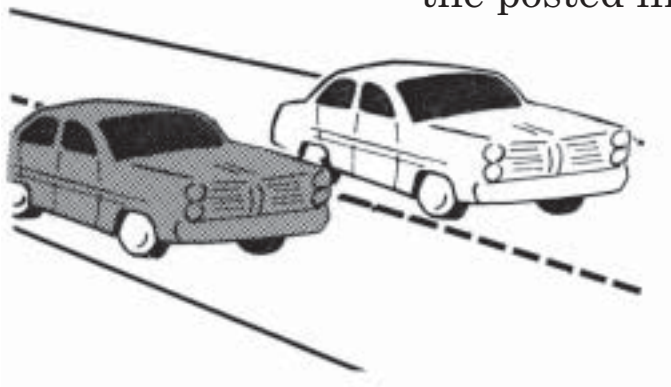
Automobiles	
Interstate 4-lane (nonurban)	75
Interstate 4-lane (urban)	65
Non-interstate	70; night 65
Highway 93	65 at all times

The **SPEED LIMIT** on Montana secondary highways is **70** miles per hour.

Trucks	
Interstate	65
Non-interstate	60; night 55

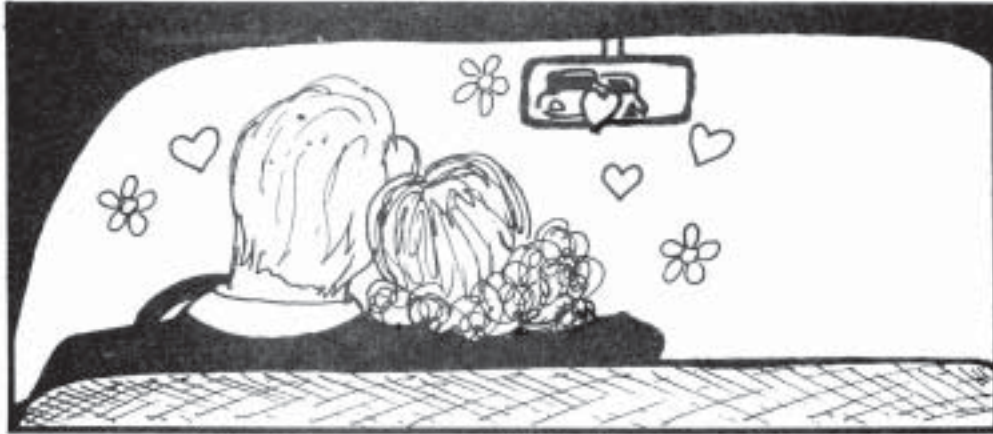
SPEED WHEN PASSING:

In order to overtake and pass a vehicle and return safely to the right-hand lane of a two-lane road, a vehicle may exceed the posted limit by 10 M.P.H.

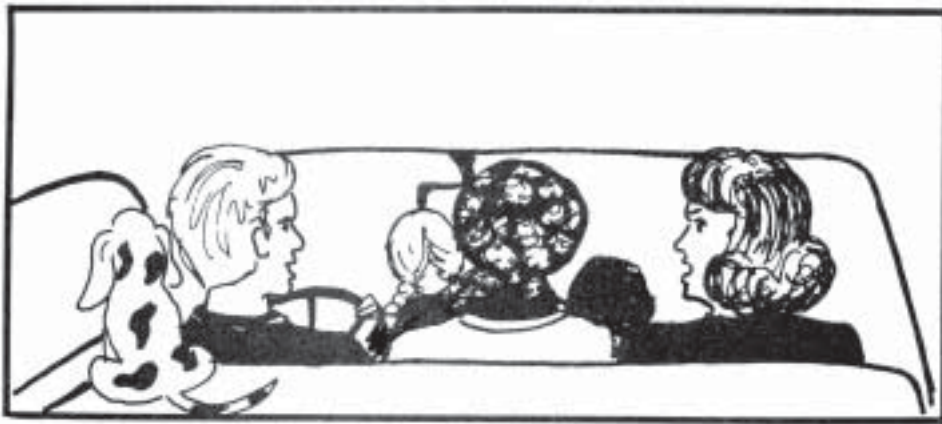


PASSENGERS

Behavior and Number



Passengers in the front seat must **NOT** interfere with the driver's ability to drive or obstruct the driver's view.



EACH PASSENGER in the front seat must have a seat belt.

PASSENGERS

Illegally Located

If you are driving, you must not let anyone ride on the outside of the car.

If you are a passenger riding on the outside of a car, you can be arrested.

Riding on the outside on a car is a **RECKLESS** practice because it endangers the passenger, the driver, other passengers and other vehicles using the road.

Riding in the back of a pickup is not illegal

BUT

It is not a good thing to do.
Many people are hurt by
falling out on corners and after quick stops.



Other people have been killed when the pickup turns over in a crash.

CRASHES

Most crashes happen because of **DRIVER ERROR**:

- they do not signal;
- they do not look;
- they drink alcohol and then drive;
- they do not pay attention to road signs; and
- they drive too fast.

✓ Sometimes car defects cause crashes.

✓ Sometimes a poor road, bad weather or confusing signs help to cause crashes.



Most crashes are **CAUSED** by **ERRORS IN HUMAN JUDGMENT AND CAN BE PREVENTED.**

CRASHES

Notifying Police

The driver of a vehicle involved in a crash **MUST IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY POLICE**

IF:

there is apparent property damage of **\$500.00 or more**

OR

if anyone is hurt or killed.

The **POLICE** will:

- ✓ render any necessary first aid,
- ✓ investigate and determine the cause of the crash,
- ✓ protect your property against theft or further damage from another crash.



CRASHES

When a Crash Report Form is Required

- ✓ If you have a **CRASH** where damage totals over **\$1,000.00**, or someone is hurt or killed.
- ✓ **EACH DRIVER** must fill out a **WRITTEN REPORT TO THE HIGHWAY PATROL.**
- ✓ Failure to report this crash could cause your license to be suspended.
- ✓ This must be done within **10** days.
- ✓ The form for the report can be obtained from any police, sheriff or patrol officer.



CRASHES

Do not leave the scene.

- ✓ In case you are **INVOLVED** in a crash, **YOU MUST NOT LEAVE THE SCENE.**
- ✓ Stop and park as close as possible but out of traffic. If it is a bad crash, do **NOT** move your vehicle.
- ✓ Give your name, address, and vehicle registration number.
- ✓ Show your license to drive, if asked.
- ✓ Give reasonable assistance. Call a doctor or ambulance if necessary. Take the injured for medical help, if they ask.
- ✓ The Driver Record and Control Bureau will **REVOKE** the license of anyone who is convicted of leaving the scene of a crash they were **INVOLVED** in.
- ✓ If you were **NOT** involved, do **NOT** stop, unless a police officer or flagman tells you to, or your help is needed.



LIABILITY INSURANCE

Montana law requires **LIABILITY INSURANCE**.

Every vehicle owner or operator must be insured for at least:

- \$10,000 for property damage;
- \$25,000 for injuries or death for one person;
- \$50,000 for bodily injury or death of two persons in any one crash.

Montana Liability Insurance Identification Card	
Safety Insurance Companies	
<u>Policy Number:</u>	1234 765 421-10
<u>Named Insured:</u>	Courteous Driver
<u>Coverages:</u>	A C H U
<u>Vehicle Description:</u>	<u>Year/Make/ID Number:</u>
99 Ford 1/2 ton	F 25YRL2337
<u>Effective Date:</u>	<u>Expiration Date:</u>
Apr-4-2002	Apr-3-2004
KEEP THIS CARD IN YOUR VEHICLE AT ALL TIMES	

Your **INSURANCE CARD** must be **IN** your vehicle. You may be fined if you do not carry liability insurance.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND CONDITION

Parts of Your Vehicle



- Tires
 - Tread
 - Air Pressure
- Brakes
- Headlights
- Taillights
- Signal Lights
- Horn
- Windshield
 - Clean
- Wipers
- Exhaust System
- Filters
 - Air and Oil

No one shall drive a vehicle which is not in **SAFE** mechanical condition.

A vehicle with mechanical problems can **CAUSE** a crash. It costs a lot of money to have your vehicle towed and repaired.

A vehicle must have all **EQUIPMENT** which the law requires.

Its equipment must be in good **WORKING** condition.

EQUIPMENT

Horn

Every vehicle must have a **HORN** which can be heard for **200** feet.

Know where the horn is located so you can find it when you need it.

Windshield Wipers

No vehicle may be driven without a **WINDSHIELD** wiper.

The windshield **WIPERS** must be in good condition and good working order.



Muffler

All vehicles **SHALL** be equipped with a muffler at all times.

The muffler **MUST** be in good working order.

It **MUST** prevent excessive noise and smoke.

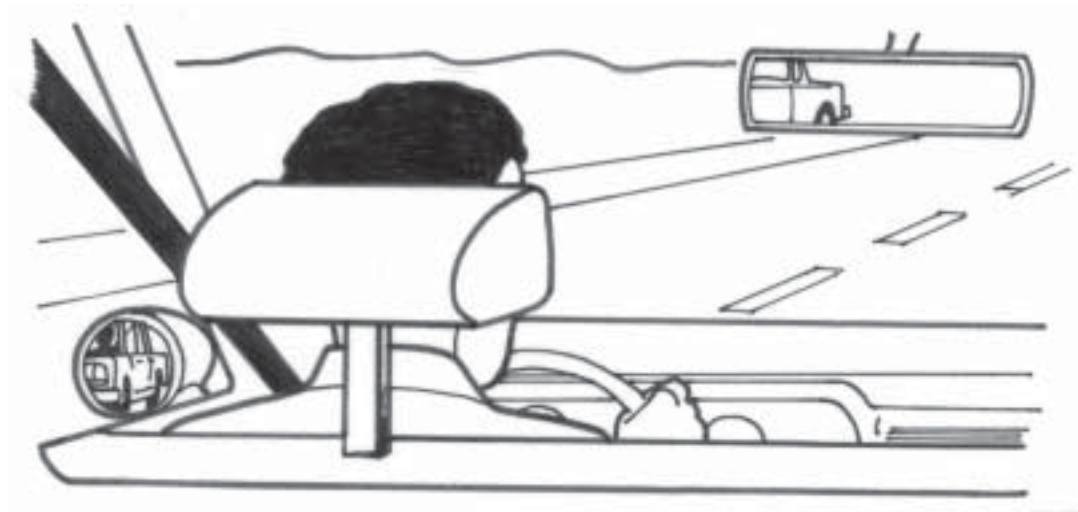
Muffler cutouts, bypasses and similar devices are **NOT** allowed.

A **LEAKY MUFFLER** can make you **DROWSY** when driving due to vehicle exhaust entering the vehicle.

EQUIPMENT

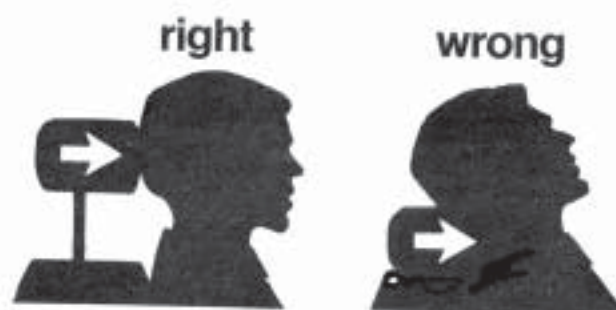
Mirrors

Every vehicle must have a mirror so the driver can see **200** feet to the rear.



Head Restraints

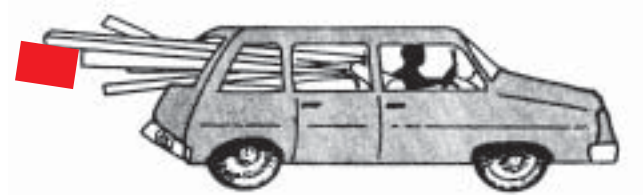
Head restraints offer the best protection when adjusted properly.



Long Load

If you are hauling a load that goes **FOUR FEET** past the end of your vehicle, you must attach a red flag to the end of the load.

The red flag must be **12 INCHES** square.

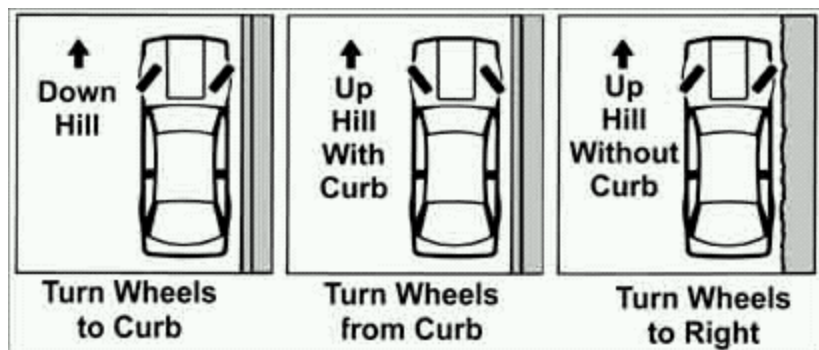


Explosives

Every vehicle carrying explosives shall be marked on each side and on the rear with the word “EXPLOSIVES” in letters **EIGHT INCHES** high.

Brakes

Vehicle brakes must be able to **STOP** and **HOLD** your car under all conditions.



EQUIPMENT

Tires

Too much or not enough air pressure in tires can **CAUSE** loss of control when driving.

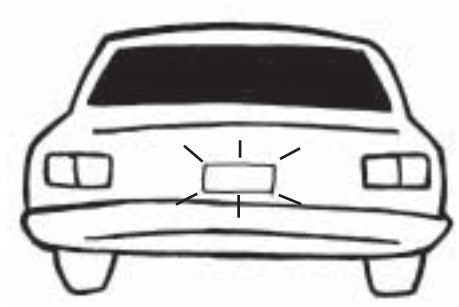
Worn tire tread can keep you from stopping quickly and from controlling your vehicle properly.



LIGHTS

License Plate

A separate WHITE light shall illuminate the license plate so it can be seen for 50 feet.



Spotlight

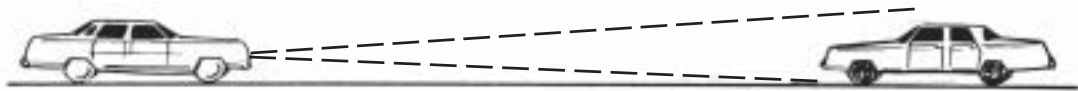
Spotlights must be turned off **WHEN MEETING** or **PASSING** other vehicles at night.

HEADLIGHTS

How good they **MUST** be

Headlights on upper beam must show persons or vehicles at **350** feet.

Upper (**BRIGHT**)
350 feet

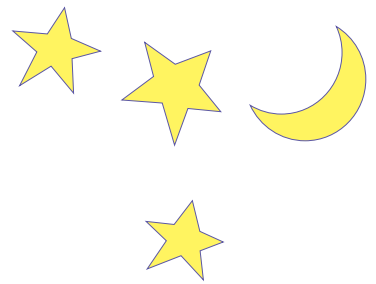


Headlights on lower beam must show persons or vehicles at **100** feet.

Lower (**DIM**)



Headlights are to be used any time from a half hour after sunset until a half hour before sunrise or whenever you cannot see 500 feet or less.



WHEN and **WHERE** to dim.

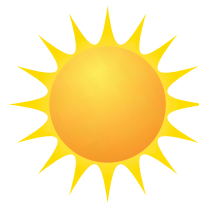
- ✓ Dim headlights within **500** feet when following another vehicle.
- ✓ Dim within **1,000** feet when meeting another vehicle.
- ✓ You must **ALWAYS** dim, even if the other driver does not.
- ✓ If the other driver flicks high lights, he is **TELLING** you that you have forgotten to dim yours.
- ✓ If the car coming toward you does not dim high lights, flick your lights and **LOOK DOWN TO THE RIGHT SIDE** of the road. **DO NOT** look at his lights.

TAIL AND BRAKE LIGHTS

When Required and How Good



- ✓ All vehicles must have **TAILLIGHTS**.
- ✓ Taillights must be **RED**.
- ✓ Taillights must be visible for **500** feet.
- ✓ You must have two taillights.
- ✓ **BRAKE LIGHTS** may be **RED** or **AMBER**. Brake lights must be visible for **100** feet in **SUNLIGHT**.
- ✓ You must have **AT LEAST** one brake light. It is against the law to travel with none. (All cars should have two brake lights.)



SCHOOL BUS

Look For

FLASHING YELLOW (front and rear)

Slow down.

Go carefully.

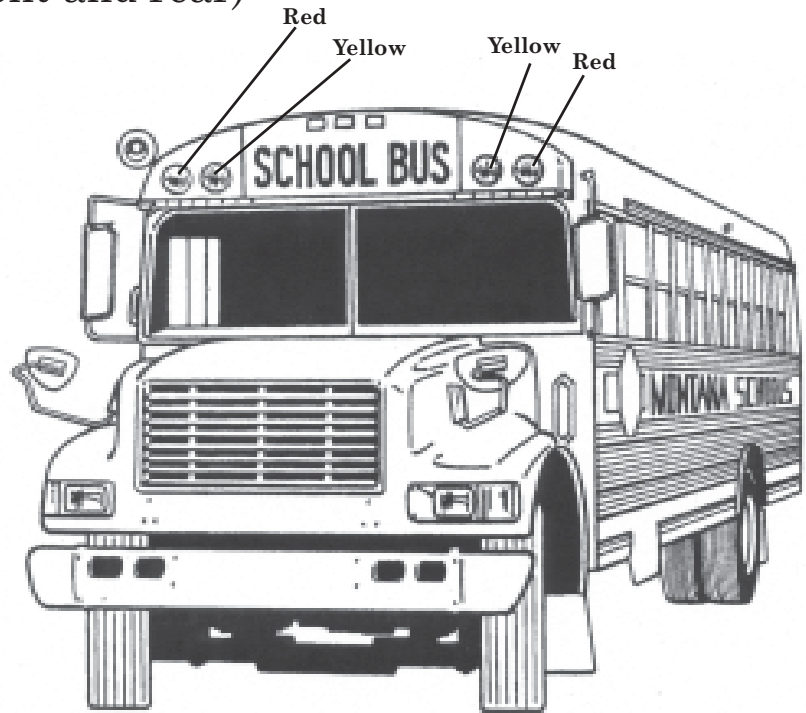
The bus is going to stop.

RED SIGNAL (rear)

Stopped bus.

Stop behind a stopped bus.

Do not go until children are no longer in the roadway and the bus ceases operation of its visual red flashing signals.



RED SIGNAL (front)

Stop when meeting a stopped bus.

Do not go until children are no longer in the roadway and the bus ceases operation of its visual red flashing signals.

SCHOOL CROSSING GUARD

It is unlawful to pass a school crossing guard while he/she is holding his/her official sign in the stop position.



EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Speed and Traffic Signals

Emergency vehicles answering a call may go **THROUGH** stop signs and signals.

They **MAY** also exceed the speed limit.



When you see or hear them coming, you must move to the right side of the road or street and **STOP**.

FIRE ENGINE

Following

DO NOT follow a fire engine closer than **500 feet** if it is answering an alarm.

NEVER drive into or park within the block where fire equipment has stopped.

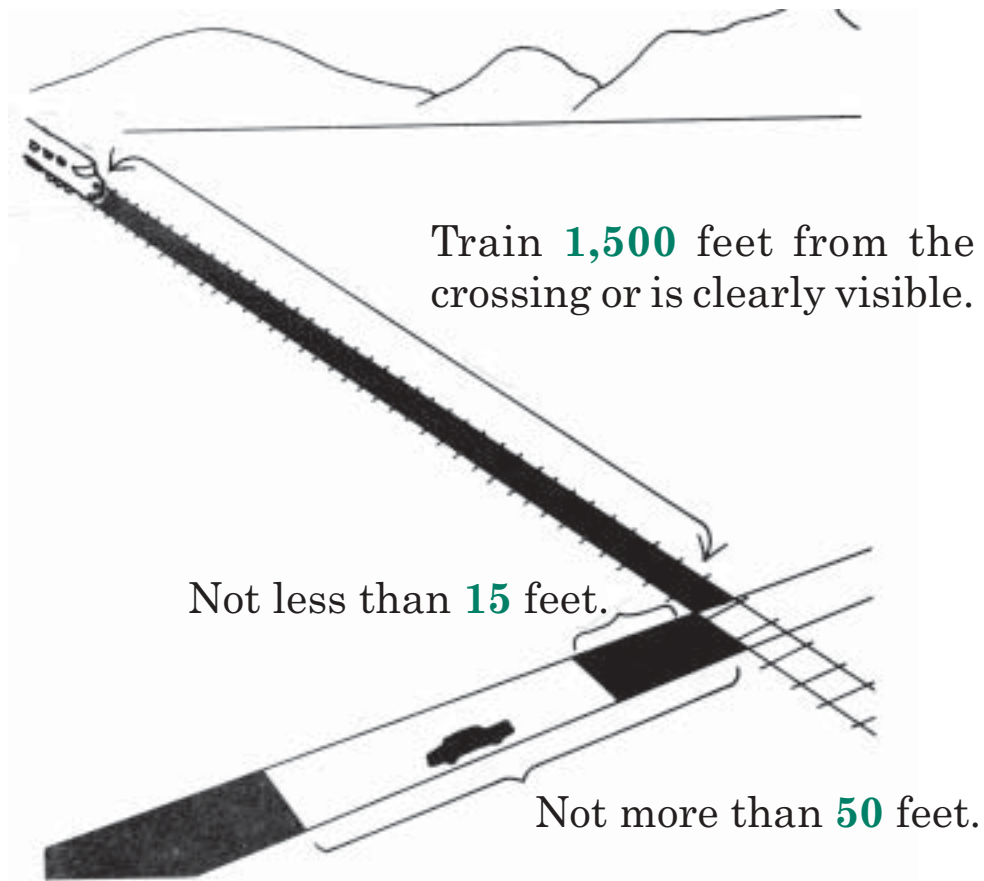
NEVER drive over a fire hose.



RAILROAD CROSSINGS

Where to Stop

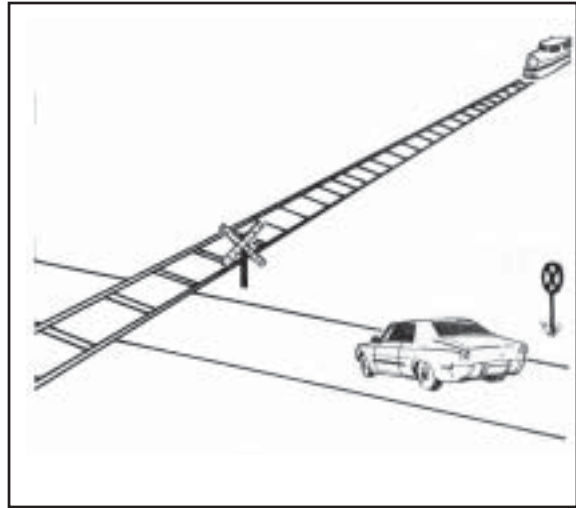
STOP at railroad crossings not more than **50** feet nor less than 15 feet from the nearest rail when warned of approaching train or when train is within **1,500** feet of the crossing or is clearly visible.



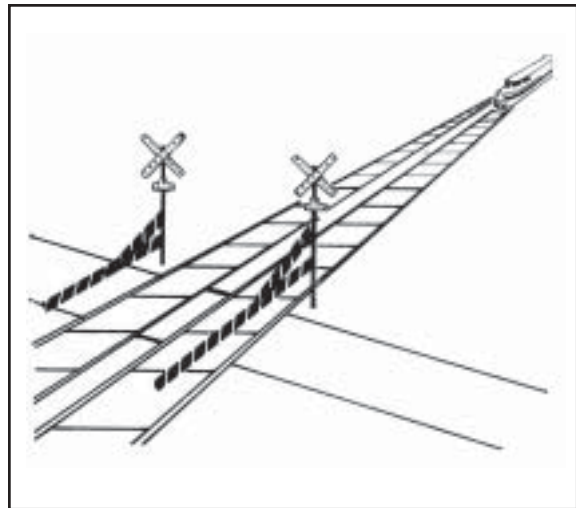
RAILROAD CROSSINGS

When to Stop

STOP at railroad crossings when a train is in clear view.



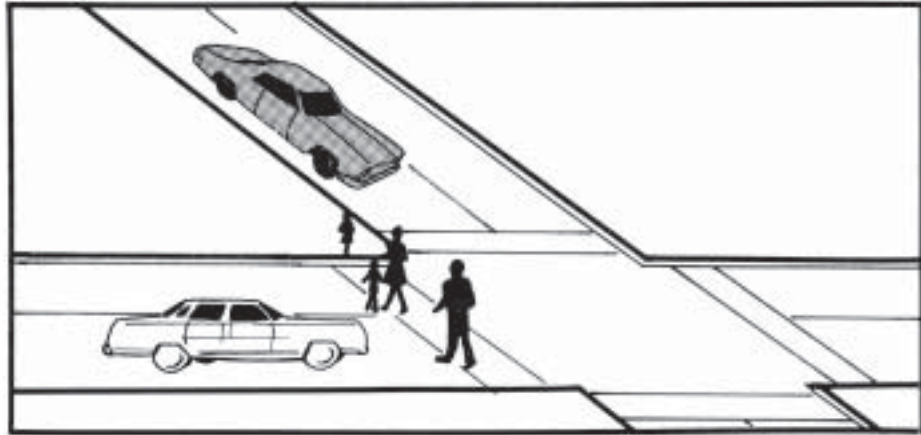
Warning signals mean **STOP**.



PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

DRIVERS SHALL YIELD the right of way to pedestrians crossing on a crosswalk, and to pedestrians crossing the street illegally.

but



NO PEDESTRIAN shall leave the curb and walk into the path of a vehicle.

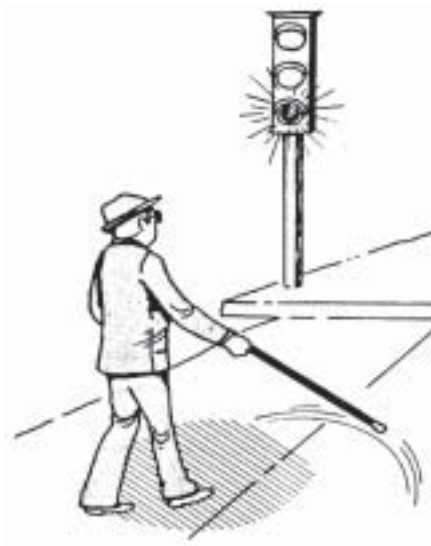


PEDESTRIANS

Totally or Partially Blind

Both **DRIVERS** and **PEDESTRIANS** must take care to avoid crash or injury to the blind or partially sighted.

Drivers must come to a full **STOP** when a blind person approaches.



WATCH FOR:

- guide dogs,
- white or metallic canes,
- white canes tipped with red.

PEDESTRIANS

Walking on Highway

Pedestrians **MUST** walk on the **LEFT** side of the roadway **FACING** traffic.



Pedestrians should **CARRY** a light at night, or wear light clothing or reflecting markings.



Where walkways are provided, pedestrians must **USE** them.

It is **NOT** legal to walk on the road when walkways are provided.

BICYCLES

Sharing the Road

All bicycles must be operated in a **SINGLE FILE**.

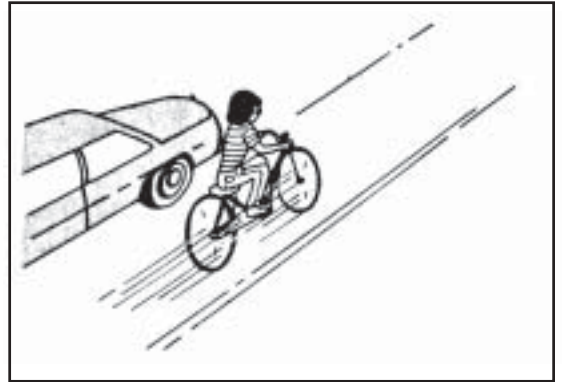
Bicycles shall ride as near to the **RIGHT SIDE** of the roadway as practical.

Bicycles shall use **BIKE PATHS** when provided adjacent to a roadway.

Bicyclists **MUST OBEY** all motor vehicle laws.

When meeting or passing a bicycle, **BE EXTRA CAREFUL**. Bicyclists may change directions suddenly.

NOTE: Motor vehicles **MUST YIELD** to a bicyclist as you would to another motorist.



SELF-TEST

RULES OF THE ROAD

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. You must obey all traffic signs
 - a. if you have 15 points on your record.
 - b. at all times.
 - c. if you see a police officer.
2. No person shall turn a vehicle
 - a. unless she/he gives a signal.
 - b. unless the vehicle is in good condition.
 - c. without slowing to 15 M.P.H.
3. Failure to keep your motor vehicle liability insurance in force:
 - a. is not important.
 - b. can cause you to be fined by a court.
 - c. may cause your insurance rates to rise.
4. Every driver must have proof of vehicle liability insurance
 - a. in the vehicle when driving.
 - b. at home in a safe place.
 - c. if the driver has liability insurance.
5. Most traffic crashes are caused by
 - a. mechanical failures.
 - b. poor driver judgment.
 - c. bad roads.

6. A driver involved in a crash where a person is killed or injured
 - a. must fill out a written report within 10 days.
 - b. must tell the insurance company if he/she wants to.
 - c. will lose her/his license for five years.
7. If you are involved in a crash and leave the crash scene
 - a. your license will be revoked.
 - b. you may be fined up to \$20.
 - c. it is all right if you are in a hurry.
8. If you have a crash, you must report it if the damage
 - a. is less than \$500.00.
 - b. is \$500.00 or more
 - c. you must report any crash.
9. It is permissible to exceed the speed limit to pass on a two-lane road
 - a. at no time.
 - b. if you are in a hurry.
 - c. if you just exceed the limit by 10 M.P.H.
10. The speed limit in a highway construction zone is
 - a. 35 miles per hour.
 - b. 25 miles per hour.
 - c. 45 miles per hour.
11. The speed limit in a town, unless otherwise posted, is
 - a. 25 miles per hour.
 - b. there is no speed limit.
 - c. 30 miles per hour.

12. The speed limit at night on a state highway (non-interstate) is
 - a. 75 miles per hour.
 - b. 65 miles per hour.
 - c. as fast as you can go and still see.
13. The speed limit at night on the interstate highway is
 - a. 75 miles per hour
 - b. 65 miles per hour
 - c. as fast as you can go and still see.
14. If you are hauling a load which goes past the back of a vehicle by _____ feet, you must attach a red flag on the end of the load.
 - a. 2 feet
 - b. 3 feet
 - c. 4 feet
15. Vehicle taillights must be seen for
 - a. 350 feet.
 - b. 100 feet.
 - c. 500 feet.
16. An exhaust system which leaks
 - a. can make you drowsy when you are driving.
 - b. is allowed on trucks.
 - c. means your car needs a tune-up.
17. You must turn your headlights on if you cannot see vehicles or people at 500 feet
 - a from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
 - b. if there is lots of traffic.
 - c. at funerals.

18. Each vehicle must have a horn which can be heard for
- a. 500 feet.
 - b. 200 feet.
 - c. 1,000 feet.
19. Each vehicle must have rearview mirrors which allow the driver to see _____ feet to the rear.
- a. 150 feet.
 - b. 200 feet.
 - c. 500 feet.
20. Headlights must show persons or vehicles
- a. 350 feet on upper beam.
 - b. 100 feet on lower beam.
 - c. both of the above.

THE DRIVING TASK

The driving task requires your **FULL ATTENTION** and concentration.

LACK OF ATTENTION may cause you to have a crash.

Good drivers pay **CLOSE ATTENTION** to their driving **FROM START TO FINISH**.

YOU THE DRIVER

You **MIGHT NOT** want to drive:

- **WHEN VERY TIRED (FATIGUE).**
You make bad driving decisions. Stop and rest every two hours.
- **WHEN VERY SICK.**
You forget about your driving.
- **WHEN DRINKING ALCOHOL.**
Your reflexes slow. Your judgment dulls.
- **WHEN USING DRUGS.**
They affect your mood, your vision and your ability to judge space and time.



- **WHEN ANGRY OR UPSET (STRESS).**
Keeps you from concentrating on driving.

YOU MUST DECIDE IF IT'S SAFE FOR YOU TO DRIVE.

THE IPDE DRIVING SYSTEM

As you drive, you must make many **DRIVING DECISIONS**.

You must build good **DRIVING HABITS**.

The **IPDE** system helps drivers avoid close calls and crashes.

Scan **AHEAD** at least **12** seconds. This gives you time to apply the IPDE driving system.

1. **RECOGNIZE** the hazard.
2. **KNOW** what to do.
3. **ACT** in time.

Good drivers always **USE** such a system.

This system **TELLS** you to:

I **IDENTIFY** potential hazards:

- Look ahead, behind, beside you.
- Keep your eyes moving.
- Are there vehicles or pedestrians that could be a problem?

P **PREDICT** how the hazard could be a problem:

- Where might a crash happen?
- What might the vehicle or pedestrian do?

D **DECIDE** how can I avoid the crash:

- Slow down?
- Change direction?
- Communicate (signals, horn, eye contact)?

E **EXECUTE**—Carry out the decision to avoid a crash:

- Accelerate.
- Brake.
- Steer.
- Communicate.

- ✓ Get the Big Picture.
- ✓ Aim **HIGH** in your steering.
- ✓ Always leave yourself an **OUT**.
- ✓ Position your vehicle so others see you.

THE IPDE DRIVING SYSTEM

Here are some examples of how the **IPDE** system works:



Being able to **IDENTIFY** and **PREDICT** the hazard, **DECIDE** what to do, and **EXECUTE** the maneuver in time, will make each trip a safe trip.

KEEP YOUR EYES AND YOUR MIND MOVING.

BEFORE YOU DRIVE

CHECK OUTSIDE THE CAR—

- ✓ Is there anything under or around the car?
- ✓ Are the tires properly inflated?
- ✓ Are the windshield, windows and lights clean?

CHECK UNDER THE HOOD—

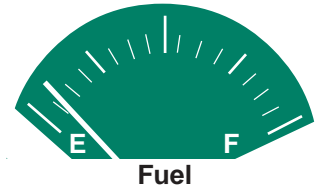
- ✓ Read the owner's manual or ask a friend if you don't understand.
- ✓ Check the oil level.
- ✓ Check the coolant level.
- ✓ Check the water level in the battery and check the battery cables for corrosion.
- ✓ Check the drive belts for cracks and tightness.
- ✓ Check the windshield washer fluid.

CHECK INSIDE THE CAR—(Do these in order.)

1. Lock doors.
2. Adjust seats and head restraints.
3. Adjust mirrors (outside and inside).
4. Fasten seat belts.

Check Gauges After Starting and When Driving

1. Is there enough gasoline for your trip?

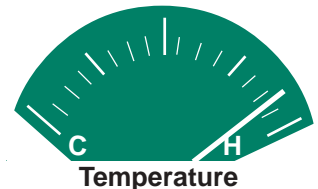


2. Is the alternator gauge near the center?
or
Does the battery light go off?



If not, have battery checked.

3. Does the pointer or red light show that the engine is too hot?



Turn the engine off.

4. Does a red light or pointer show that oil pressure is too low?



Turn the engine off.

5. Is the brake light on?

Release emergency brake.

GETTING READY TO DRIVE

Follow these steps when **STARTING THE ENGINE**:

(Steps 1 through 3 may be different if you have a standard shift vehicle, fuel injection, diesel engine, etc.; consult your owner's manual.)

Step 1



Make sure parking brake is ON and selector lever is in Park.

Step 2



Some vehicles require you to press gas pedal to floor to set automatic choke, then release.

Step 3



Turn key and release as soon as engine starts.

Follow these steps when **PUTTING THE CAR IN MOTION**:

Step 1



With engine running in Park or Neutral, press on brake pedal.

Step 2



Move gear selector to drive.

Step 3



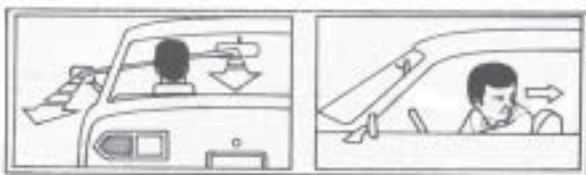
Release the parking brake.

Step 4



Give left turn signal when leaving curb.

Step 5



Check traffic in rearview mirrors and look over your left shoulder for traffic.

Step 6



Move foot from brake to gas pedal and then gently press the pedal.

Step 7



Cancel your left turn signal.

BACKING AND STEERING

Steering

Use **BOTH HANDS** on the steering wheel with the knuckles of the hands on the **OUTSIDE** of the steering wheel.

Hand-over-hand steering makes turning easier and smoother.

START TO TURN WITH the hand opposite the way you plan to turn. Pull down with this hand almost to the bottom wheel position.

Then **REACH** the other hand over the first hand to get a new grip and then pull down again.



Backing

Here are some tips on **HOW TO SIT** while backing your vehicle:



Backing straight



Backing left



Backing right

NEVER back up before you **LOOK ALL AROUND** your car to be sure it is safe.

NEVER back around a corner. **NEVER** back unless you can see clearly. Always toot your horn before backing.

STOPPING AND PARKING YOUR CAR

Here are some good **STEPS TO FOLLOW** when stopping and parking your car:

Step 1



Check traffic in rearview mirrors.

Step 2



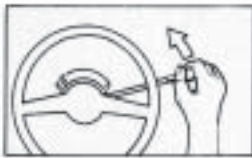
Ease up on gas pedal early and flash brake lights to signal a stop.

Step 3



Depress brake slowly until car stops smoothly.

Step 4



After car stops, move gear lever to park or neutral.

Step 5



Set the parking brake by foot or by hand.

Step 6



Turn key off and take key out.

Step 7



Release seat belt and when out of car, lock the doors.

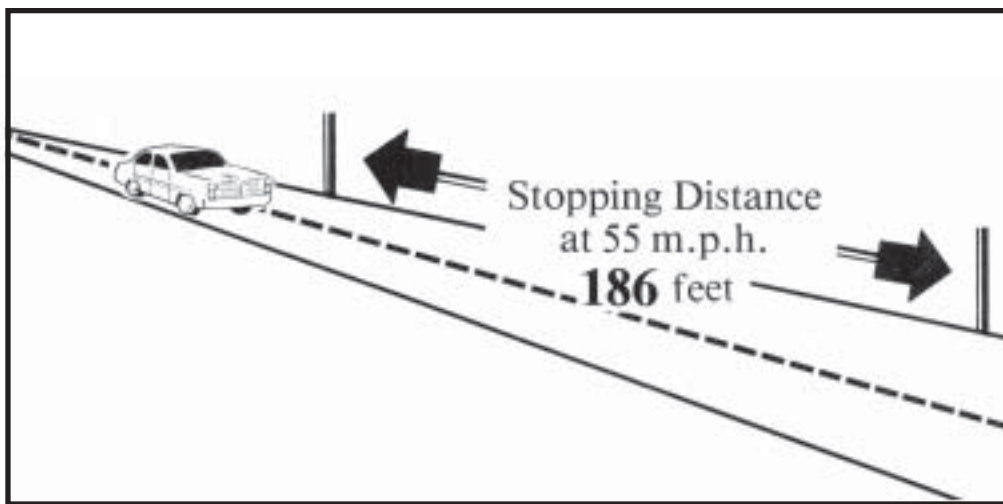
STOP ONLY IN A SAFE POSITION (not a hill, curve, in front of a stop sign or in a crosswalk).

WHEN SLOWING, it is a good idea to touch the brake pedal lightly two or three times or use an arm signal for stopping or slowing.

CONTROL OF VEHICLE

Stopping Distance

- A moving car **CANNOT** be stopped right away.
- Even if the brakes are applied, the car will still keep moving for some distance.
- This is called the **STOPPING DISTANCE**.
- If a car is traveling at 55 M.P.H., the **STOPPING DISTANCE** is **186** feet. That is about half a block.
- If the car is going 70 M.P.H., **THE STOPPING DISTANCE** is at least 381 feet.
- If the driver is slow getting his foot on the brake, the stopping distance is longer.
- If the road is icy or wet or downhill, it may be very hard to stop the car.
- Stopping distance depends on speed, the driver's reaction time, and road and weather conditions.



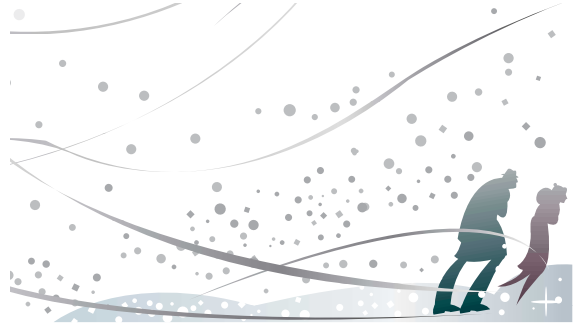
SPEED

Deciding how fast to go?

Think about driving conditions:

WEATHER

How well can I see?



ROAD

How slick is the road?



TRAFFIC

Can I stop in time?



DRIVER

How you feel?

Tired—Upset—Good?

You must decide how fast to drive.

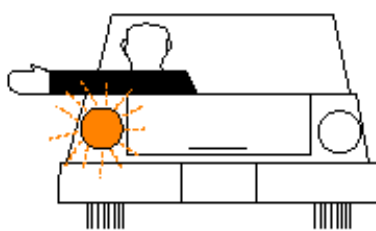
SIGNALING

You must **SIGNAL BEFORE A TURN.**

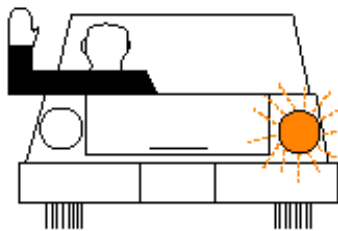
You must **SIGNAL BEFORE SLOWING UP**, whenever there is time.

Touch the brake. The brake lights will flash.

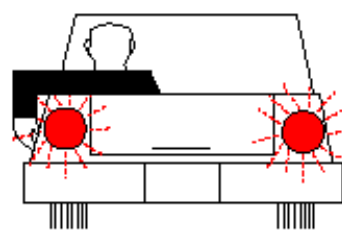
SIGNAL LIGHTS and HAND SIGNALS



LEFT TURN



RIGHT TURN

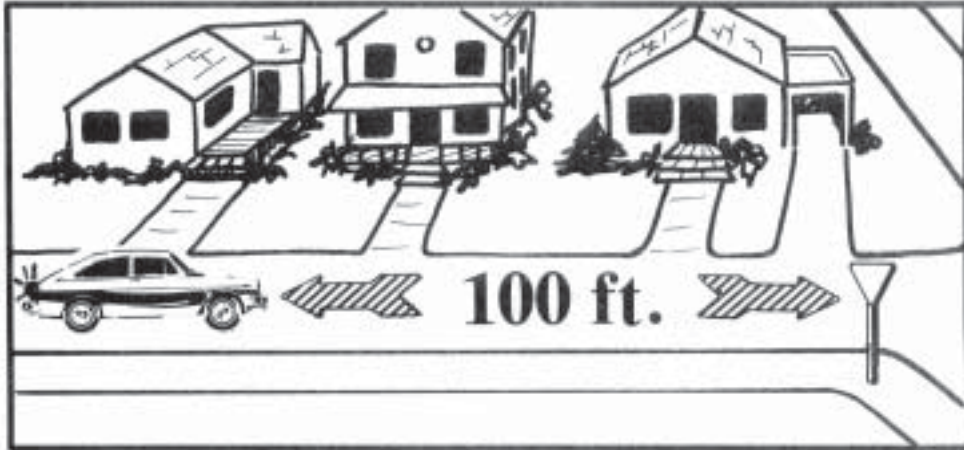


STOP OR SLOW

You may use **BOTH** lights and hand signals if you think your lights may not be seen.

SIGNALING

You **MUST SIGNAL** for at least **100 FEET** in town before you slow up, turn or stop. (At least **300 FEET** in the country.)



BEGIN SIGNALING.

You may begin signaling before 100 feet when you think it is necessary.

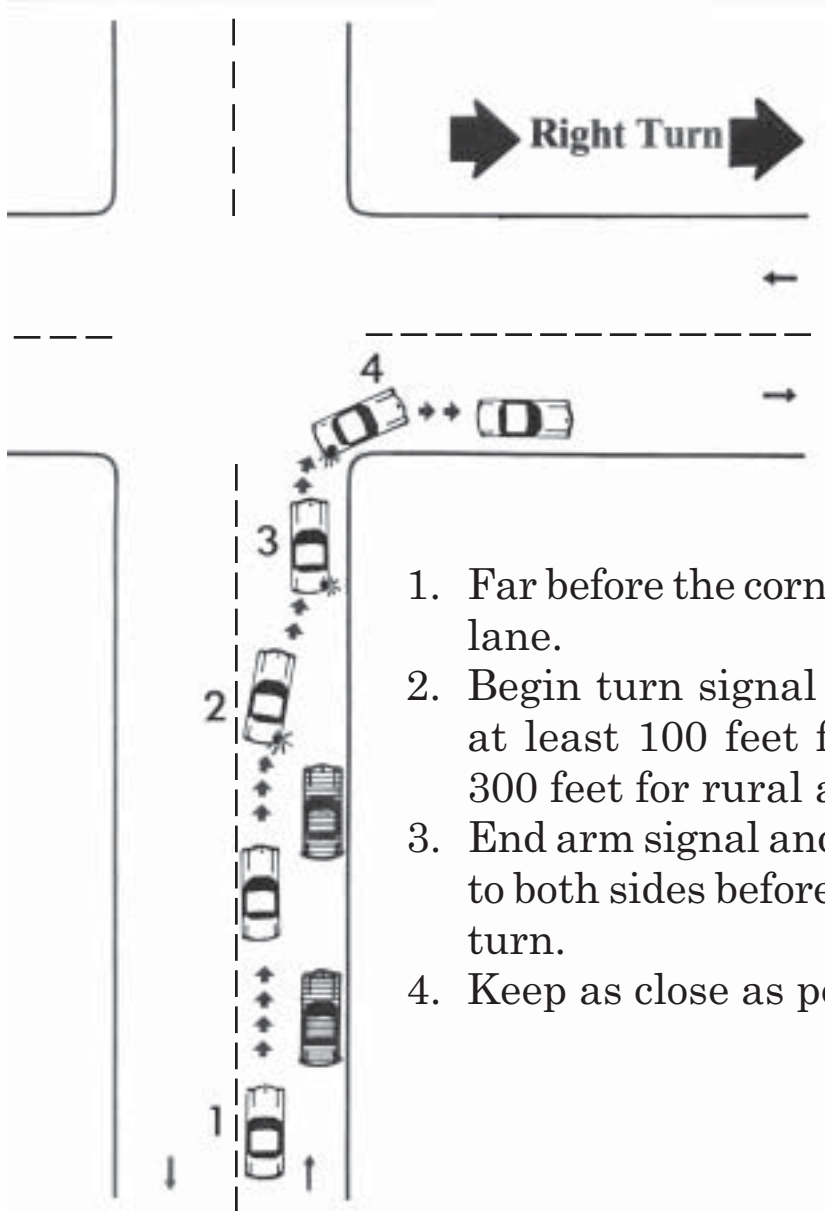
But . . .

Do not signal **TOO** long before turning.

Other drivers may think you have just forgotten to turn off your signal lights, or that you are turning into a driveway.

TURNING

Right Turn



1. Far before the corner, move over to the right lane.
2. Begin turn signal and start slowing down at least 100 feet from the corner. (Signal 300 feet for rural areas.)
3. End arm signal and look straight ahead and to both sides before starting to make a right turn.
4. Keep as close as possible to right.

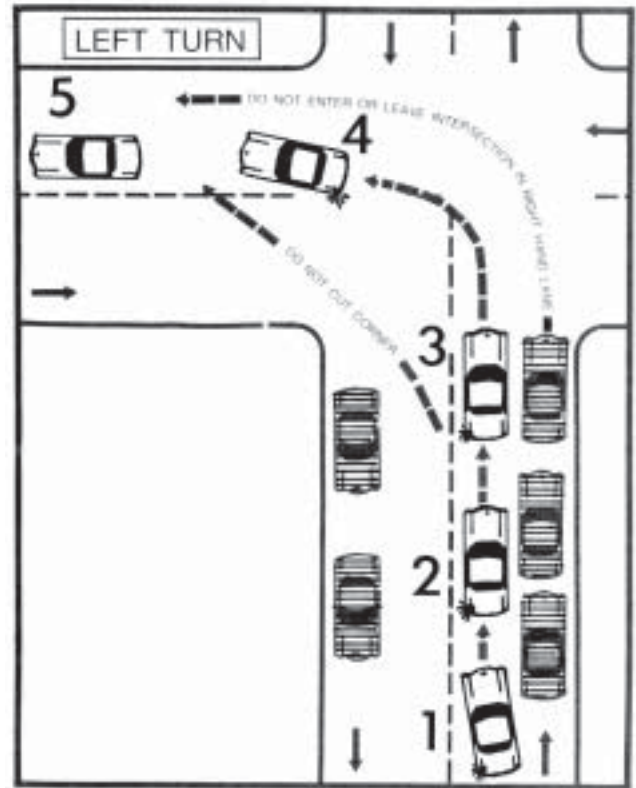
TURNING

Left Turn

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a two-way street,
ONTO a two-way street:

1. Check your mirrors for cars behind you and beside you. When clear, move over closer to center line.
2. Signal 100 feet (1/3 city block) and start slowing down. (Signal 300 feet for rural areas.)
3. Look and yield right of way to oncoming traffic. Look left and right before turning.
4. Don't cut corners. Don't swing wide.
5. Gradually move to center of lane and be sure signal is cancelled.



If you have to wait to complete your turn, keep your **WHEELS** pointed **STRAIGHT AHEAD** so that if you are struck from behind, you will **NOT BE** forced into oncoming traffic.

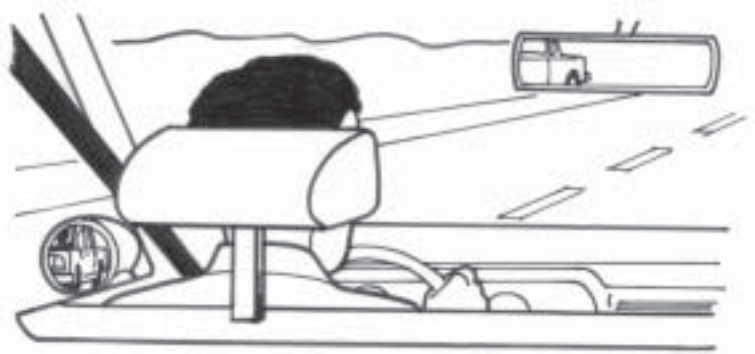
TURNING

Safe

No vehicle shall be turned at any time unless **IT CAN BE TURNED SAFELY.**

LOOK

- Are there signs or signals? Is it safe to turn?
- Are there vehicles (ahead, to sides, back)?



THINK

- Is it legal to turn here?
- Do others know what I am doing?
- Where should my car go?

SIGNAL



- Use turn indicators or hand signals 100 feet in town; 300 feet in country.

COMMUNICATE

- Glance at other drivers.
- Have your car in proper position to turn.

Vehicle position and **eye contact** can tell drivers you are going to turn.

TURNING

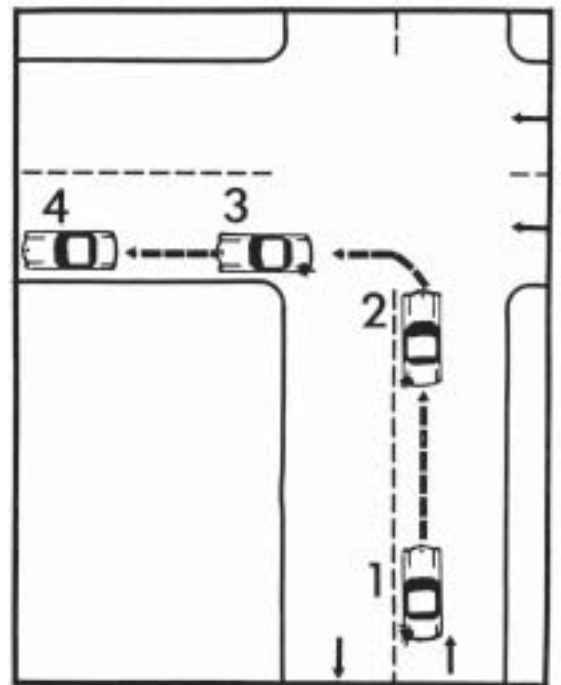
Left

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a two-way street,
ONTO a one-way street:

(Start at the bottom of the picture and follow the car around the turn.)

1. Move over to right of center line.
2. Signal 100 feet (1/3 city block) and start slowing down. (Signal 300 feet for rural areas.)
3. Look and yield right of way to on-coming traffic and traffic coming from right.
4. Enter left lane of one-way street.



Remember: This just shows **WHERE** to go. It does not show other traffic. There is no other traffic to worry about in this particular situation.

TURNING

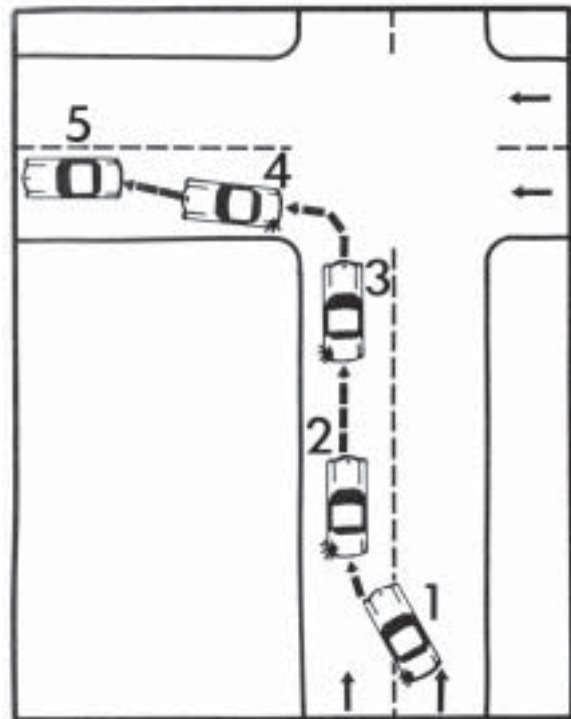
Left

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a one-way street,
ONTO a one-way street:

(Start at the bottom of the picture and follow the car around the turn.)

1. Move into left lane far ahead of turn.
2. Signal at least 100 feet from turn. (Signal 300 feet in rural areas.)
3. Look straight ahead, left then right.
4. Turn into left lane.
5. Move into center of your lane.



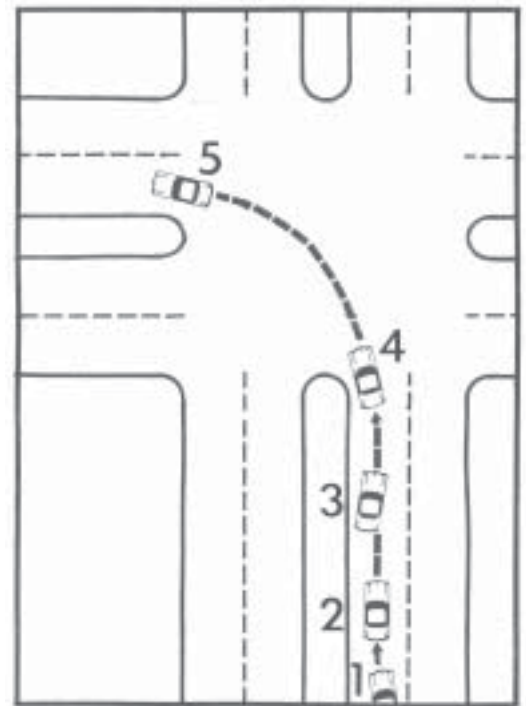
TURNING

Left

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a divided roadway,
ONTO a divided roadway:

1. Far before corner, move left.
2. Signal and start slowing 100 feet from corner. (Signal 300 feet in rural areas.)
3. Look left, straight, and right.
4. Enter intersection from left lane.
5. Cross divider and go into left lane of one-way road.

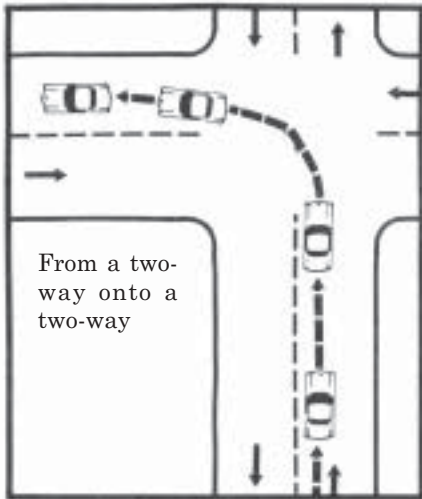


TURNING

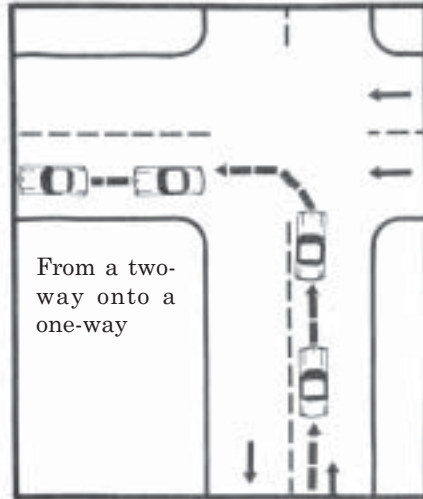
Left Summary

Here are the **FOUR KINDS** of left turns.

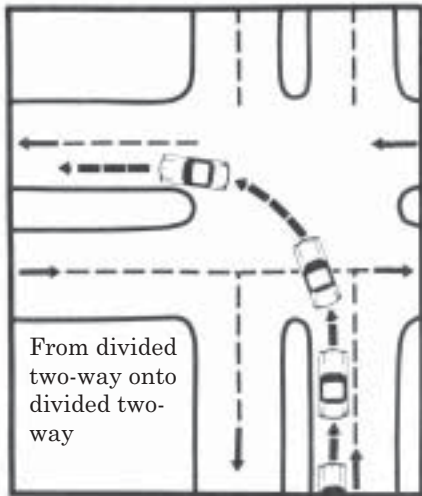
1.



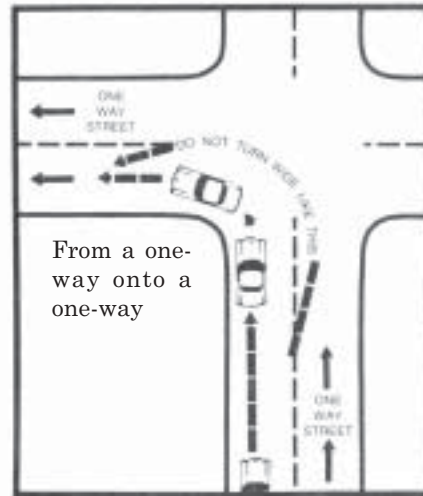
2.



3.



4.



ALWAYS TURN INTO THE CLOSEST LANE that is going your direction. **KNOW WHERE** you are going before you start to turn.

TURNING

Prohibited

Drivers of vehicles **CANNOT** make a U-turn

ON A HILL



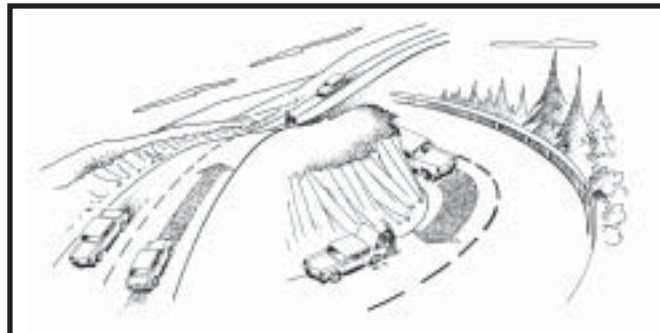
or

ON A CURVE



or

IF they cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within **500** feet.



TURNING

NEVER:

- ✓ Never turn if you don't have time to warn the other drivers by signaling.
- ✓ Never rush through an intersection without looking left, right and straight ahead first.
- ✓ Never swing wide on turns.
- ✓ Never cut corners.

ALWAYS:

- ✓ Get into the correct lane a block or so ahead of the intersection where you plan to turn.
- ✓ Be sure oncoming vehicles are at least a half block away if you are turning left through traffic.
- ✓ Watch out for other cars.
- ✓ Go on to the next corner if you are in the wrong lane or have forgotten to signal.
- ✓ Keep your tires straight if you must stop before turning.

LANE USAGE

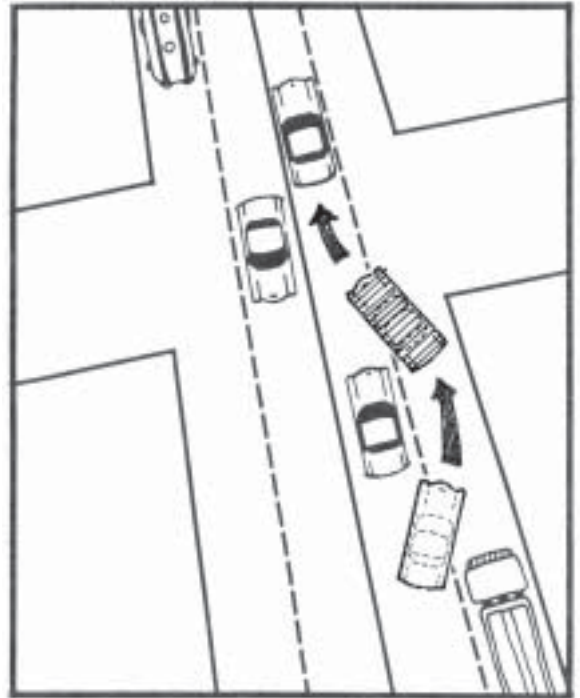
- Always drive in the middle of your lane.
- Look at least one block ahead in town.
- Look at least three blocks ahead on the highway.
- Check mirrors frequently.

DO NOT BE A WEAVER.

Drivers who weave in and out of lanes are **DANGEROUS**. A lane weaver cuts in on other drivers and gets in everyone's way. The lane weaver may be a show-off.

The weaver may change lanes in an intersection!

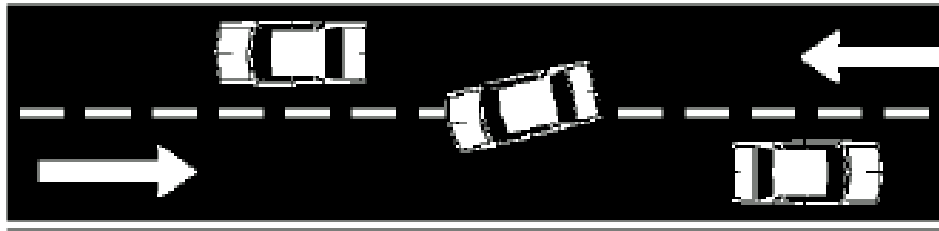
AVOID weavers. Give them plenty of room to get by and out of your way.



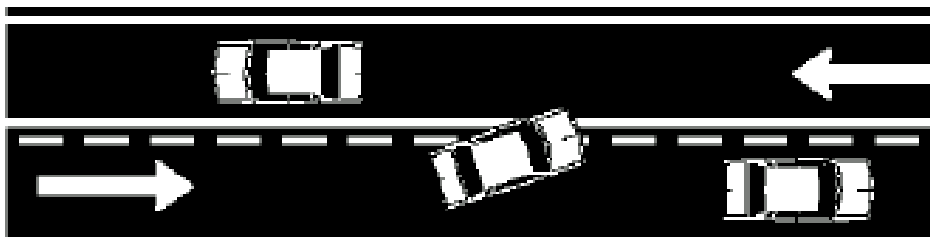
LANE USAGE

Vehicles are driven on the **RIGHT** side of the roadway.

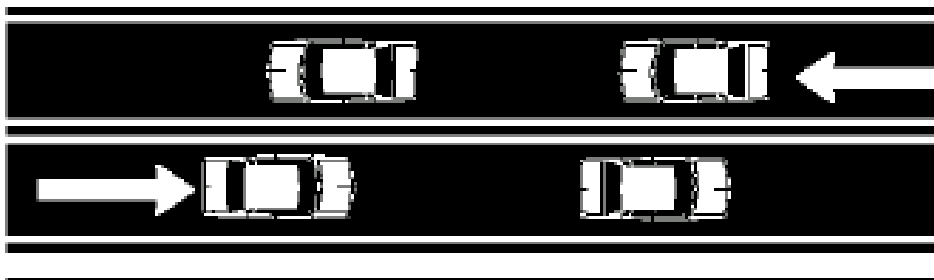
DO NOT cross center line—unless overtaking or passing.



DO NOT cross solid center line when it is in your lane.



NEVER cross double or solid center lines.

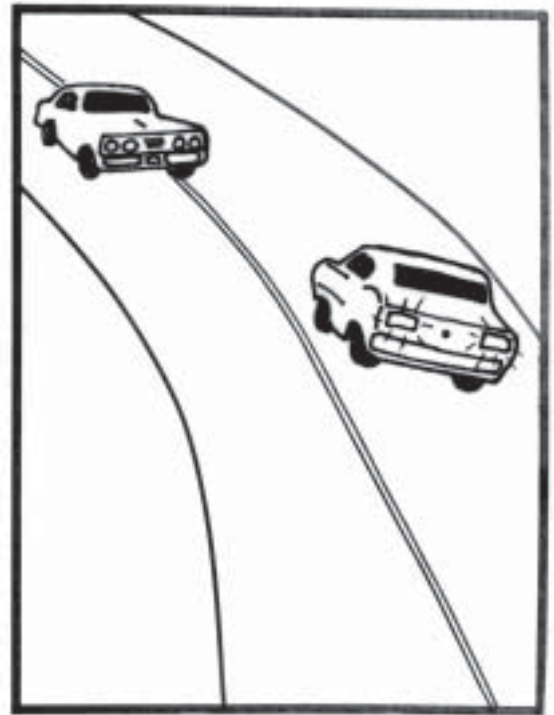


LANE USAGE

Meeting

GIVE at least **HALF OF THE ROAD** to vehicles coming the other way if there is only one lane going each way.

WILL THERE BE ROOM TO MEET? The driver on the right has touched his brakes. What else might he do?

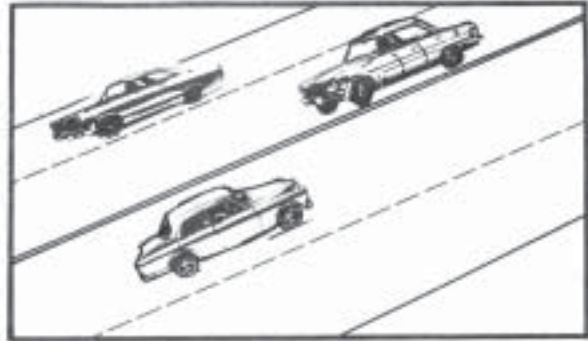


In our country vehicles that meet pass each other **ON THE RIGHT** because we drive on the right side of the road.

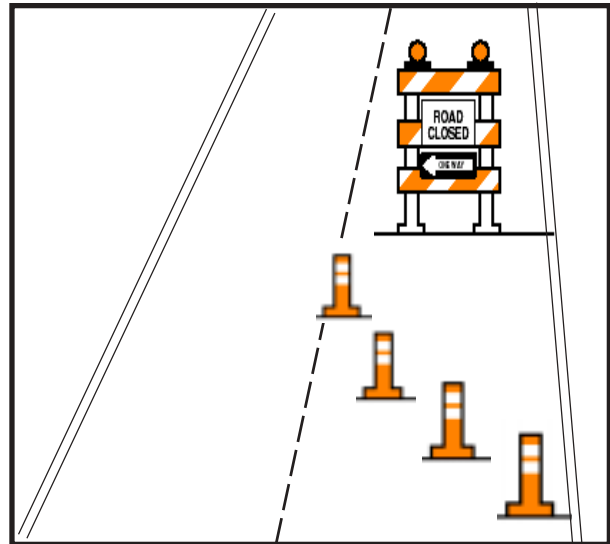
LANE USAGE

You may drive on the left lane **ONLY IF**:

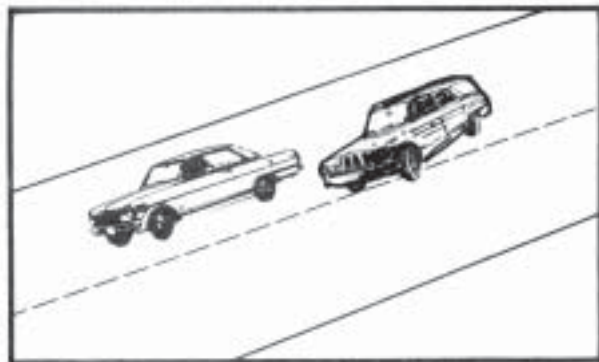
YOU ARE on a divided road. There are two or more lanes going the same way.



THE RIGHT lane is closed.



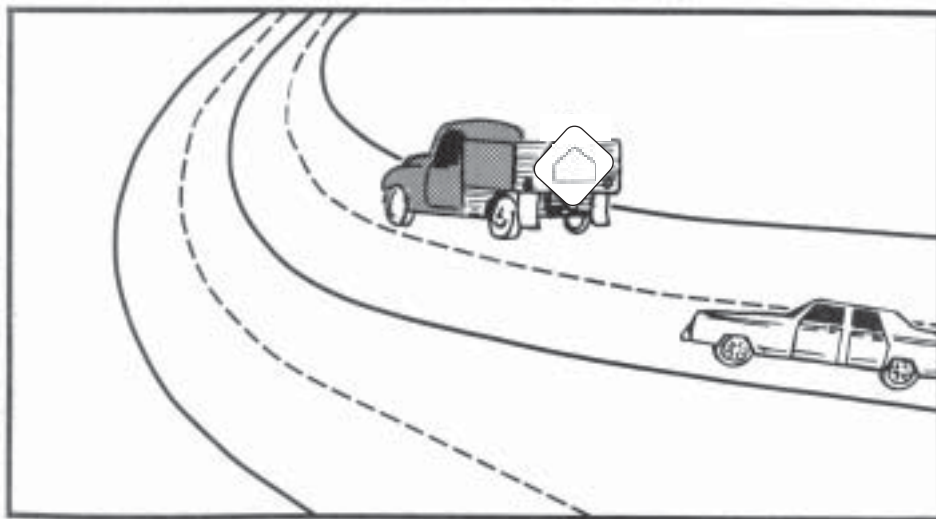
YOU ARE passing.



LANE USAGE

SLOW-MOVING vehicles should be driven in the **RIGHT** lane.

This allows faster moving vehicles to pass more safely on the left.

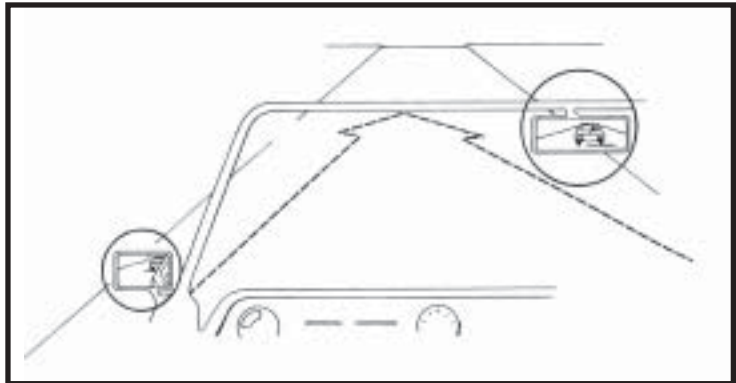


CHANGING LANES

- **DO NOT** change lanes unless you have to.
- **DO NOT** weave back and forth between lanes.
- **DO NOT** change lanes in intersections or on curves.

BEFORE you change lanes:

- **CHECK** your rearview and side mirrors.
- **SIGNAL** at least 100 feet before turn.



- **LOOK BACK** over your right or left shoulder to check for other cars or trucks.
- Change lanes **WITHOUT** making other vehicles slow down for you.
- After you change lanes, **CANCEL** your **SIGNAL** and adjust your speed.

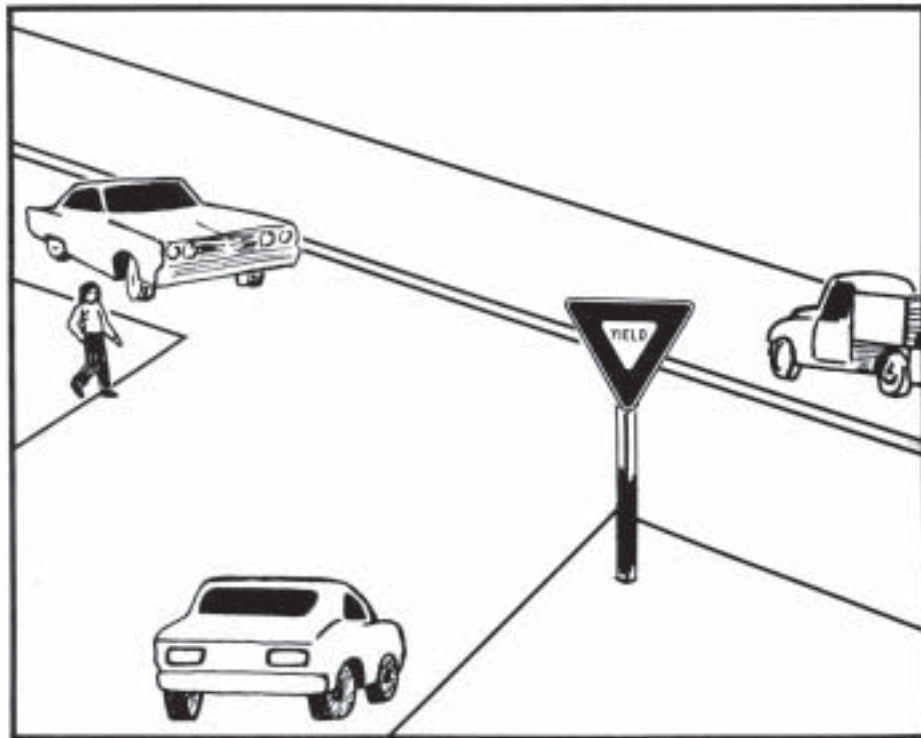
NEVER CHANGE LANES UNTIL IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.

YIELD

Right-of-Way Rules

YIELD means to let other traffic go first.

SLOW TO A REASONABLE SPEED as you approach this sign.



You must be ready to YIELD

- to vehicles from your right,
- to vehicles from your left, and
- to pedestrians.

You **SLOW TO A REASONABLE SPEED** so you can stop if cars or people are near or in the intersection.

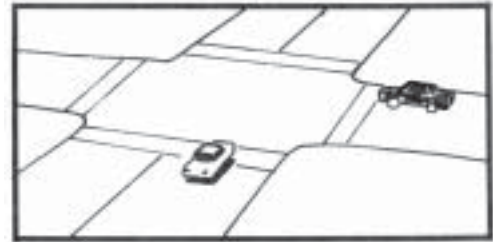
YIELD

Right-of-Way Rules Uncontrolled Intersections



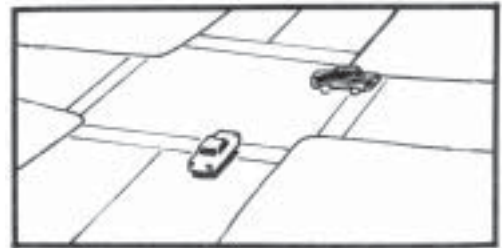
YIELD at an uncontrolled intersection

- to the vehicle on your right if you both arrive at the same time. (Black car goes first.)



YIELD at an uncontrolled intersection

- to a vehicle that has entered the intersection. (Wait for the black car.)



YIELD at an uncontrolled intersection

- to oncoming traffic when you turn left,
- to a closely approaching vehicle on right,
- to pedestrians in a crosswalk. (Black car waits for both cars and pedestrians.)



NEVER take the right of way **UNLESS** you are sure the other driver is yielding it.

YIELD

Controlled Intersection



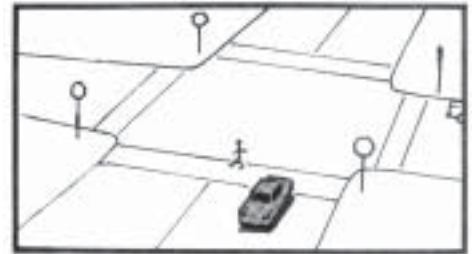
STOP and **YIELD** at a stop sign

- to all traffic on the through street.
- to pedestrians in a crosswalk (marked or unmarked).



YIELD at a four-way stop

- to the car that first comes to a stop.
- to the vehicle on your right if you both arrive at the same time.
- to pedestrians in a crosswalk.



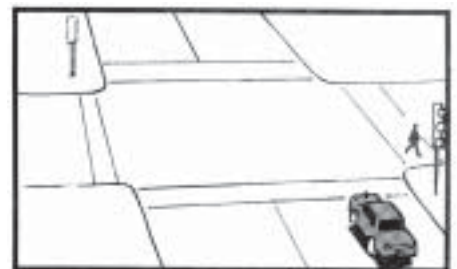
YIELD at a traffic light change

- to vehicles still in the intersection.
- to pedestrians still in the intersection.



YIELD when turning at a green traffic light

- to pedestrians in the crosswalk where you turn left or right. (Pedestrians have the green light, too.)
- to oncoming traffic that is close.

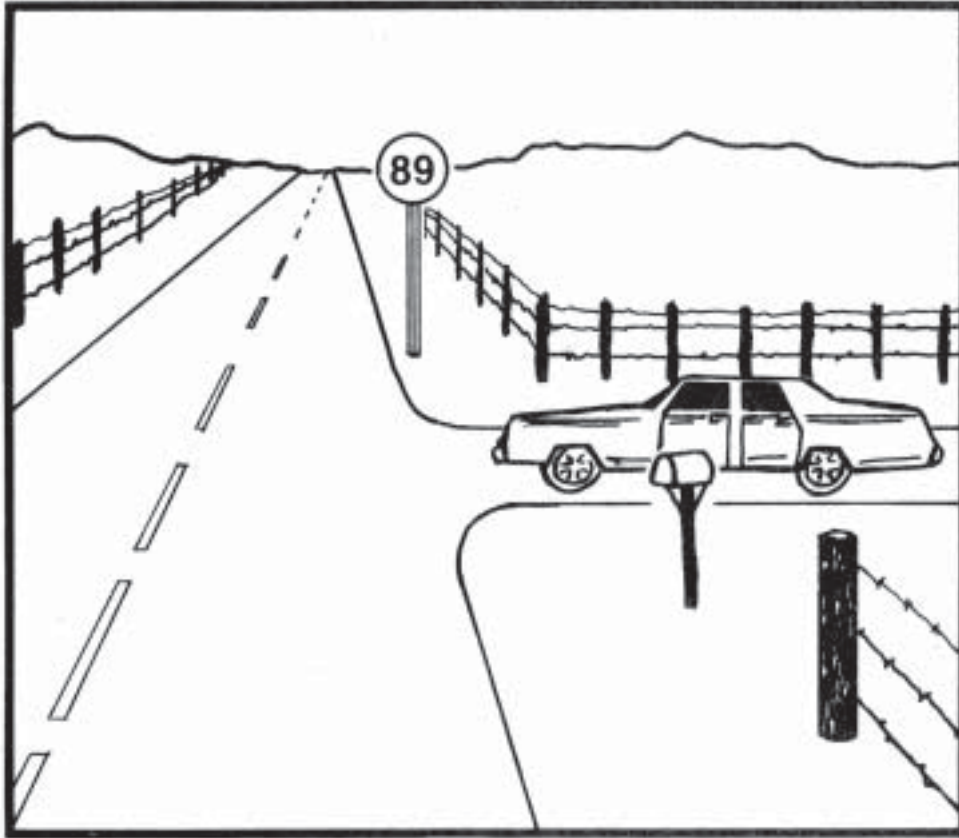


YIELD

Entering a Highway



YIELD the right of way to all vehicles if you are **ENTERING A HIGHWAY** from a driveway, public road or public approach ramp.



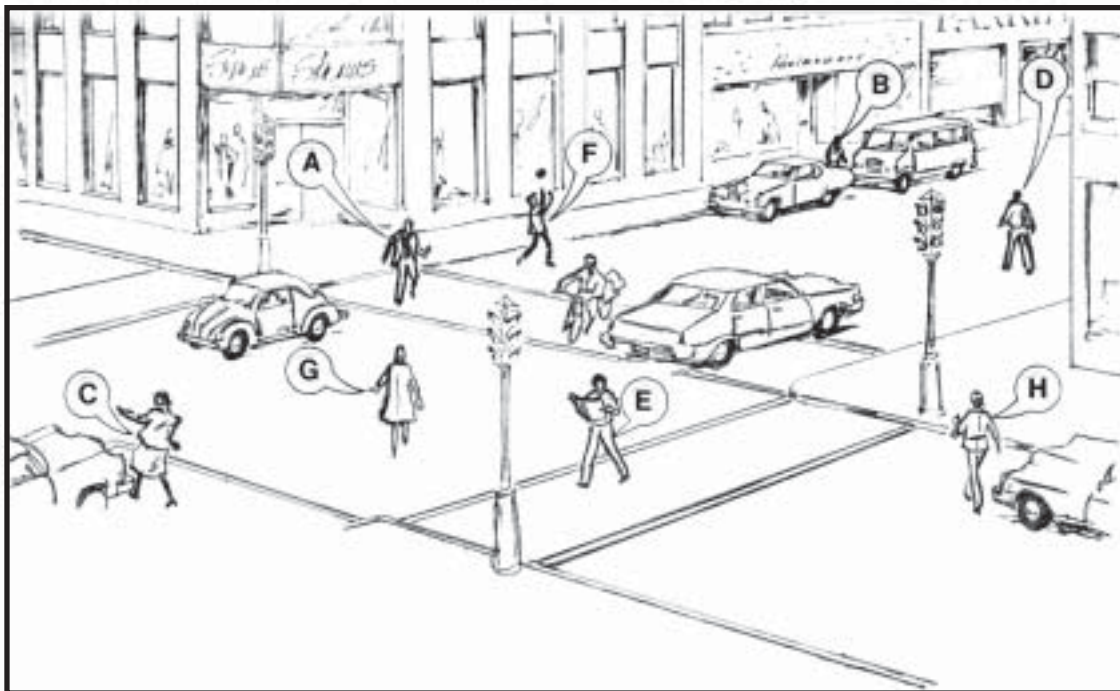
RIGHT-OF-WAY

Pedestrians



Drivers shall **YIELD** the right of way to:

1. pedestrians crossing on a crosswalk;
2. pedestrians crossing a street illegally



LOOK out for pedestrians. **THEY:**

- A. **WALK** while intoxicated.
- B. **CROSS** between parked cars.
- C. **CROSS** against a signal light.
- D. **CROSS** between intersections.
- E. **FAIL** to watch traffic.
- F. **PLAY** in the street.
- G. **WALK** diagonally across an intersection.
- H. **WALK** in the street.

BE PREPARED TO STOP QUICKLY.



STOP AND YIELD



You must **STOP** and **YIELD** when emerging from:

AN ALLEY



A DRIVEWAY

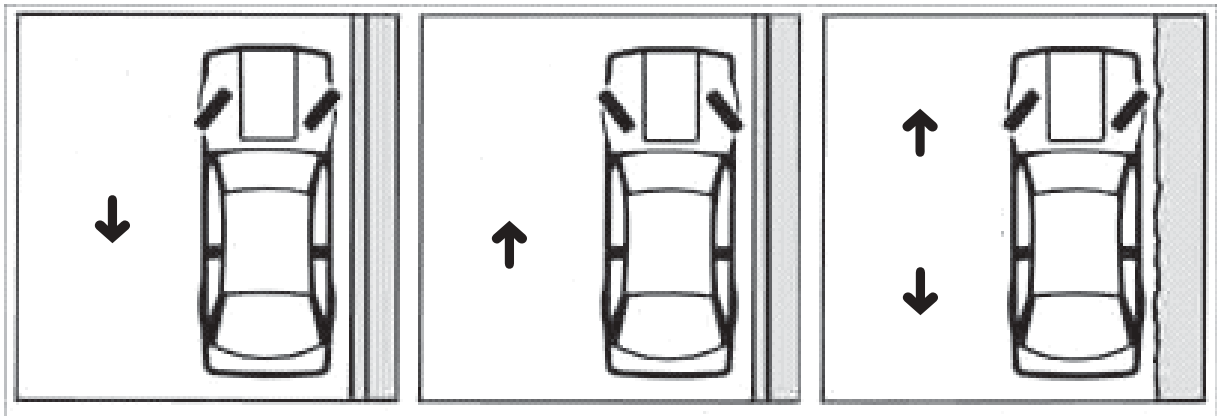


A BUILDING



PARKING

On Grades



DOWNHILL

Turn wheels
TOWARD curb.

UPHILL

Turn wheels AWAY
FROM curb.

NO curb (Uphill)
or downhill)
Turn wheels to
RIGHT.

ALWAYS SET YOUR PARKING BRAKE.

PARKING

On Highway

Except in an emergency,

DO NOT

Stop

Turn or

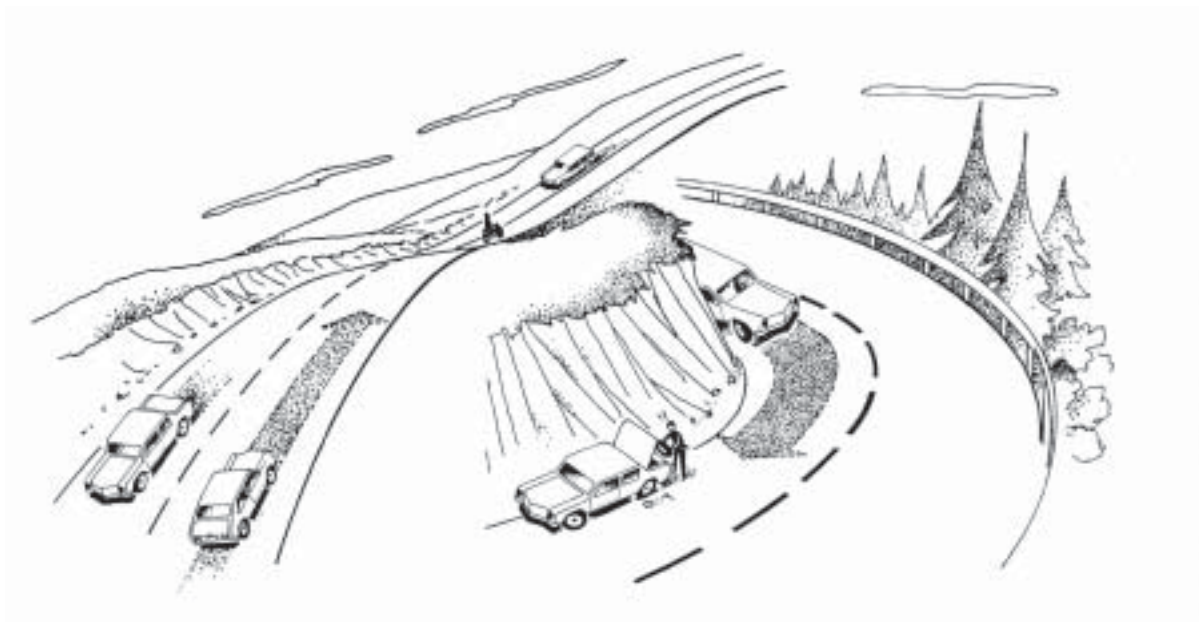
Park

on the highway

Unless you can be seen by other drivers for **500 FEET**

Approaching drivers must be able to see the other's car coming.

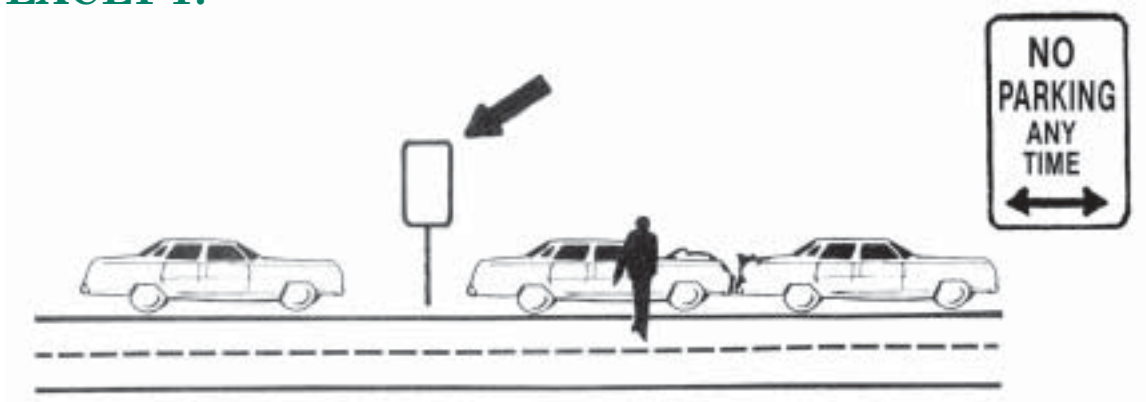
DO NOT leave a vehicle on the highway, if it is at all possible to get it off.



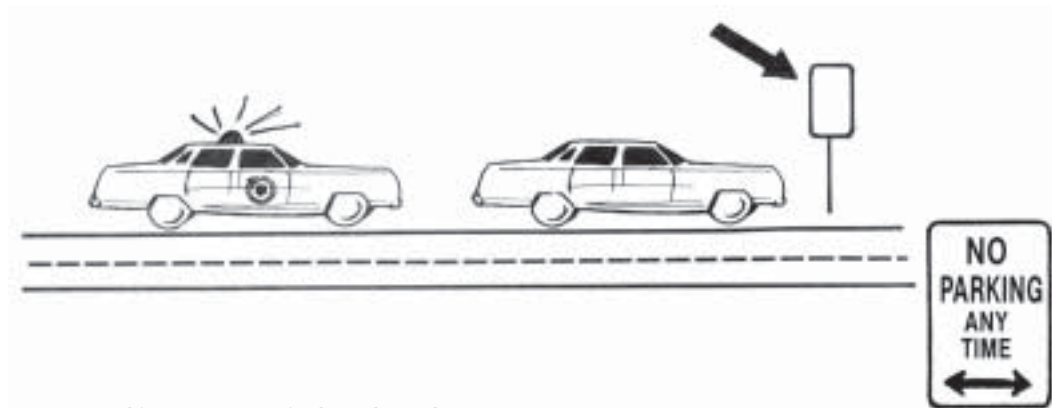
PARKING

NO person shall stop or park a vehicle where prohibited

EXCEPT:



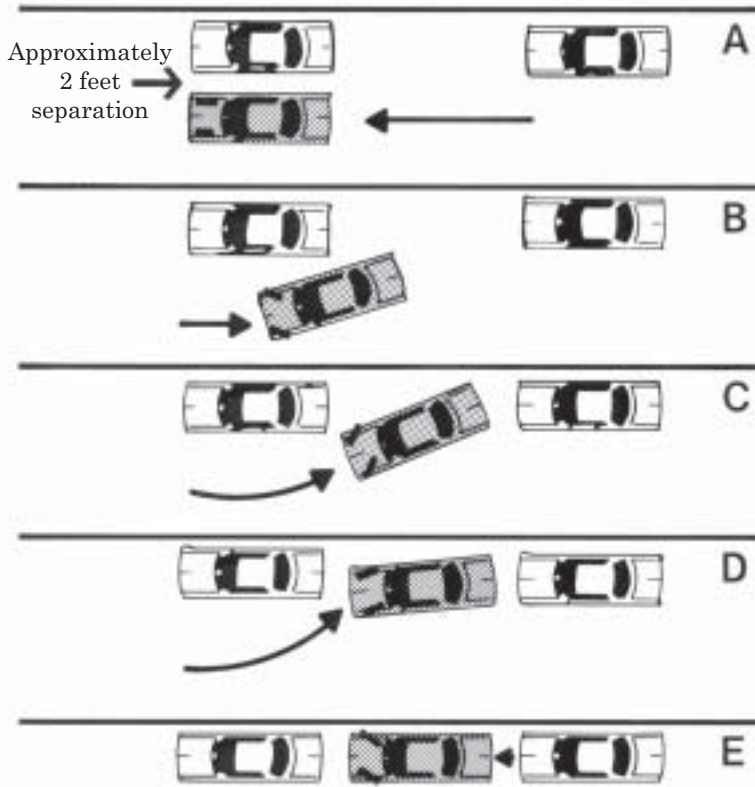
WHEN NECESSARY to avoid conflict with traffic,



OR in compliance with the law.

PARKING

Steps in Parallel Parking



Be in correct lane; tap brake, signal, slow down; stop two feet out; line up back bumpers.

Shift to reverse—hold brake; turn steering wheel all the way to right; back until steering wheel is in a straight line with back bumper of other car. Stop.

Straighten steering wheel. When your front bumper is past rear bumper of other car, turn wheel all the way left.

Slowly back until car is straight. Do not bump car behind.

Move forward until in center of space and parallel to curb. Turn off engine. Set brake—lock car.

PLACES YOU MAY NOT PARK:

- Sidewalk
- Driveway
- Intersection
- Bridge
- Fire hydrant
- Near railroad crossing
- Near stop sign

PARKING

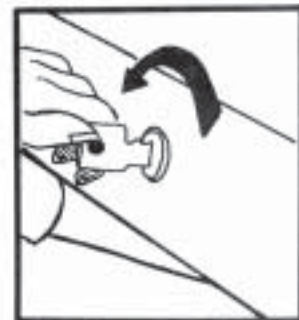
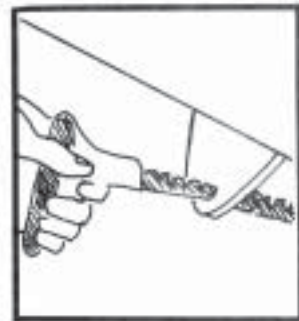
Securing Vehicle, Location

No person shall allow a vehicle to stand without

setting the brake

and

turning off the ignition.



Vehicles parked parallel shall have their wheels within 18 inches of the curb.

The law says you **MUST** do this. Good drivers do more. They may put the car in PARK; they shut windows, turn off lights, lock the car and **TAKE THEIR KEYS**.

PARKING

Pulling Out

LOOK

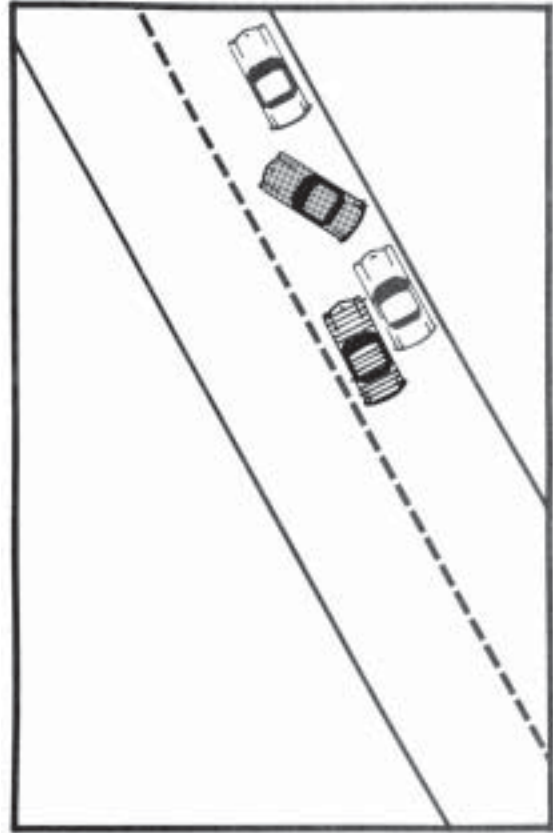
and

SIGNAL

LOOK and **SIGNAL** before pulling out of a parallel parking place.

MOST CRASHES between cars being driven out of a parking place and cars driving on the street are caused by the driver pulling out and **NOT LOOKING**.

Too often those drivers **FAIL TO LOOK** and **SIGNAL**.



PASSING

BEFORE YOU MAKE A PASS, ASK YOURSELF, “IS IT NECESSARY?” If so:

A. **STAY BACK**

Use the three-second rule.

- Check ahead. Can you see the oncoming driver moving toward you? If so, stay put.
- Check behind, check over left shoulder.
- Signal left.
- Check over left shoulder again.

B. **MOVE LEFT**

- Accelerate.
- Communicate. If the person you’re passing looks like she/he may pull out, flash your lights; tap your horn.
- Signal right.
- Check the blind spots.

C. **MOVE RIGHT**

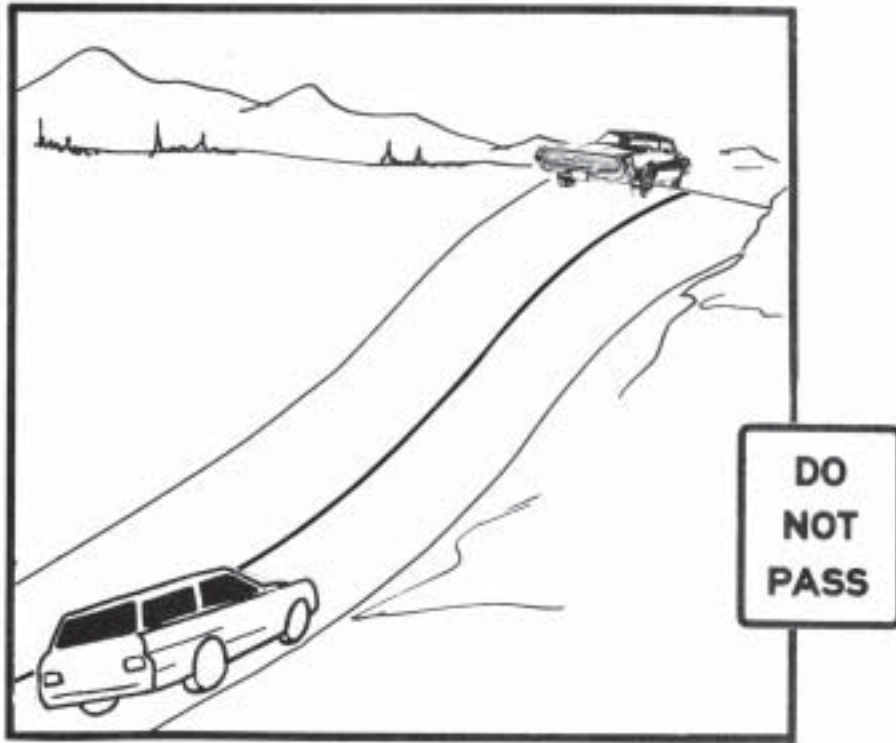
- Cancel signal. It won’t cancel automatically.
- Resume safe speed.

YOU MAY exceed the speed limit by 10 M.P.H. when passing on a two-lane road.



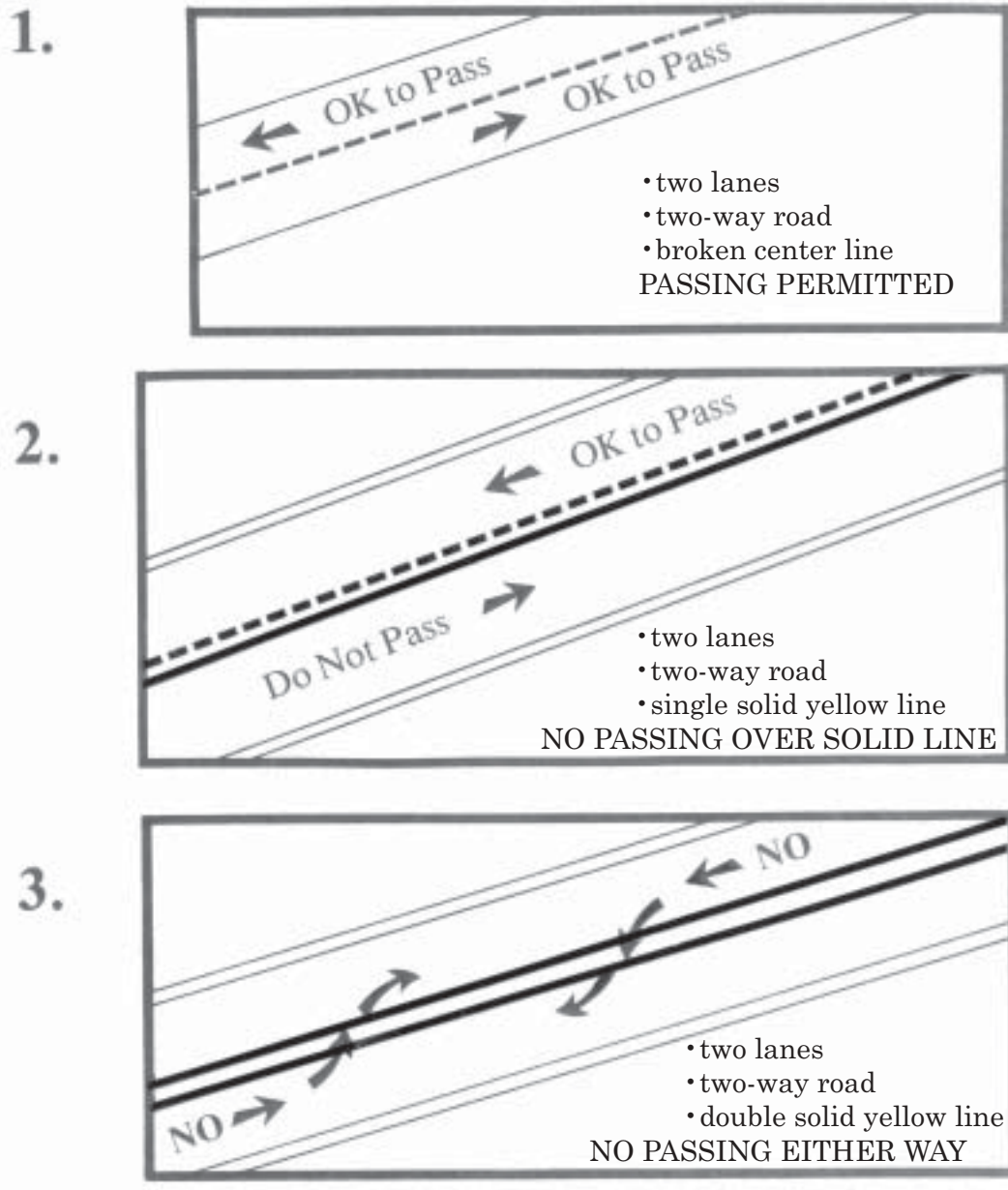
PASSING

The lines in the road are **IMPORTANT**.



Solid yellow lines mean **DO NOT PASS**.

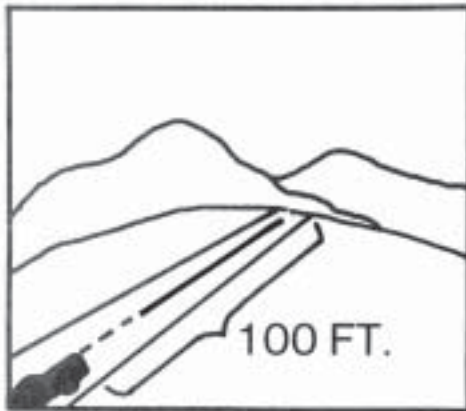
SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS



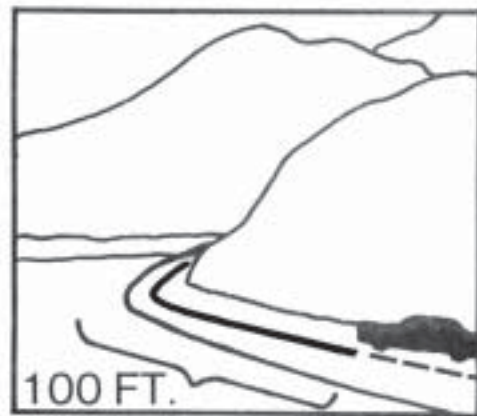
You may **NOT** pass at any time **IF ROAD AHEAD IS NOT CLEAR.**



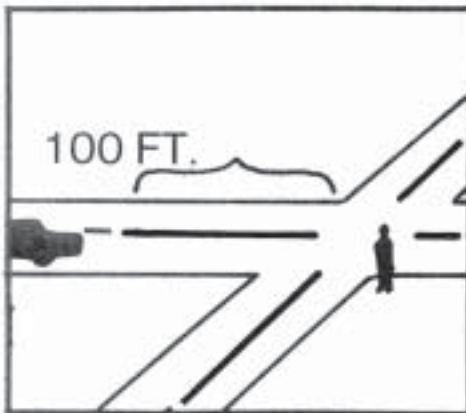
You **MUST NOT PASS ANY** other vehicle going in the same direction as you are while you are in this area or when you have a **SOLID YELLOW LINE** in your lane. (Solid black line in the driving lanes on each illustration represents the solid yellow line.)



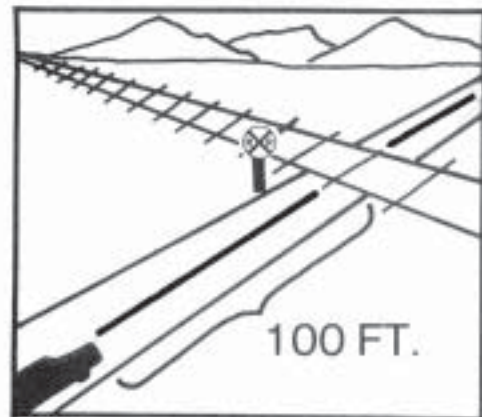
hill crest



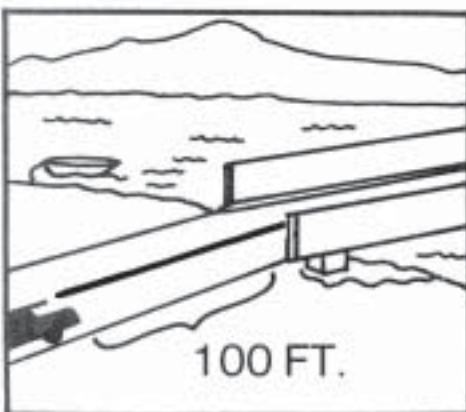
curve



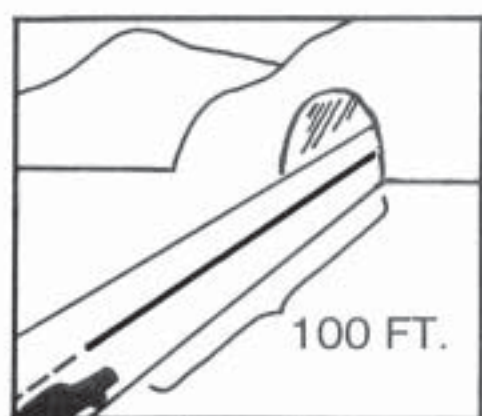
intersection



railway crossing



bridge



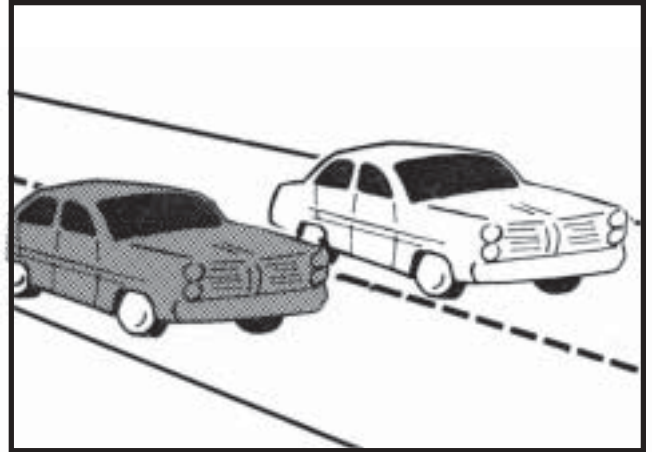
tunnel

BEING PASSED

WHEN YOU ARE BEING PASSED ON THE LEFT,

YOU MUST:

- drive at a steady speed;
and
- stay on the right.



If the driver passing you honks the horn, **GIVE HIM ROOM** to pass.

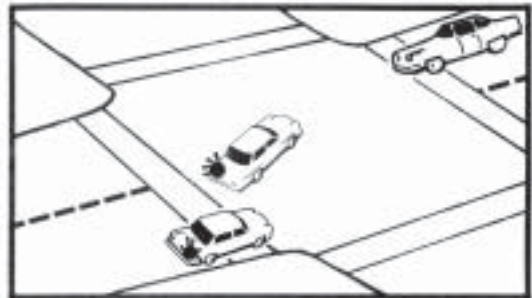
PASSING

On the Right

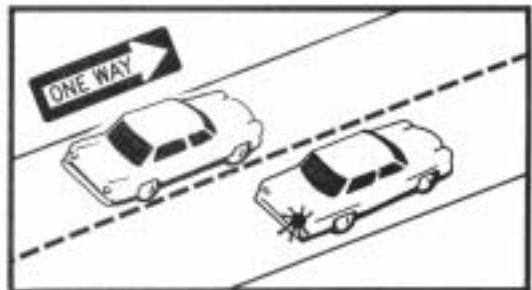
Usually you overtake and pass on the left.

You **MAY** overtake and pass on the right, **IF IT IS SAFE**, and can be done on pavement:

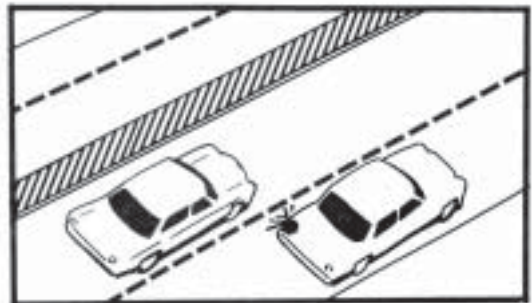
1. **WHEN** the car you overtake is turning left, and there is room,



2. **WHEN** you are traveling on a one-way street,



3. **WHEN** there are two or more lanes in each direction.



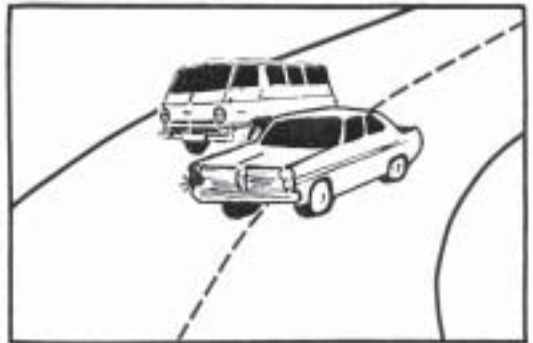
PASSING

Overtake and **PASS** other vehicles:

ON THE LEFT



AT A SAFE DISTANCE. Do not crowd the other vehicle.



RETURN TO RIGHT when you can see the front of the vehicle you've passed in your rearview mirror.

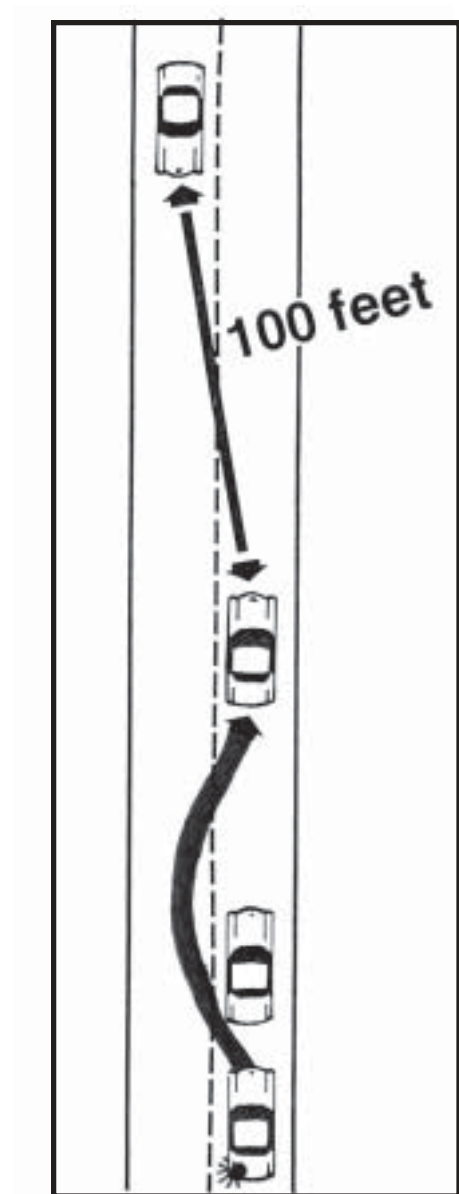


PASSING

When you pass, **YOU MUST RETURN** to the **RIGHT** side of the road before coming within 100 feet of an approaching car.

REMEMBER:

You must also get safely clear of the car you passed.



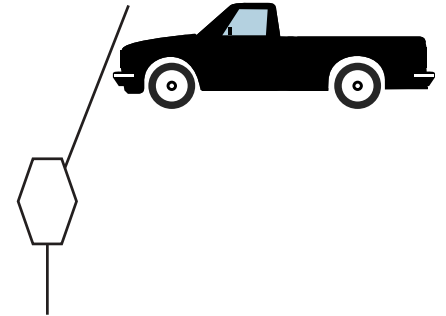
FOLLOWING DISTANCE

Use **FOUR-SECOND RULE** when following another vehicle.



a thousand one, a thousand two,
a thousand three, a thousand four

Checkpoint



1. Choose a **FIXED CHECKPOINT** along the road ahead (sign, lightpost, tree, etc.).
2. **START COUNTING** the seconds as soon as the rear end of the car ahead reaches the checkpoint. Count one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three, one thousand four.
3. When the front end of your car reaches the checkpoint, stop counting. If you reach the checkpoint before finishing the four second count, **YOU ARE FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY**. Slow down and check yourself again.

TAILGATING is poor driving. If a driver is tailgating you, let him go on by.

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

You may **NEED** to **INCREASE FOLLOWING DISTANCE** due to:



LIGHT

At dusk or dawn, driving into the sun.
At night or on a foggy day.

WEATHER

When it's raining or snowing.



ROAD

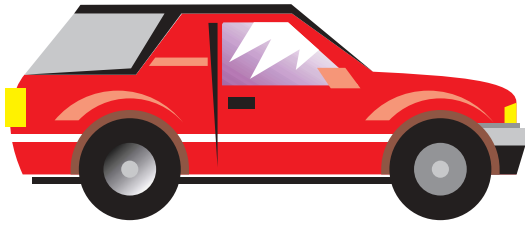
When you're driving through an unfamiliar area. When the road is slick.

TRAFFIC

Bike riders or a lot of pedestrians.



FOLLOWING DISTANCE



VEHICLE

When driving an unfamiliar vehicle.

DRIVER

Upset
Overly Happy
Distracted



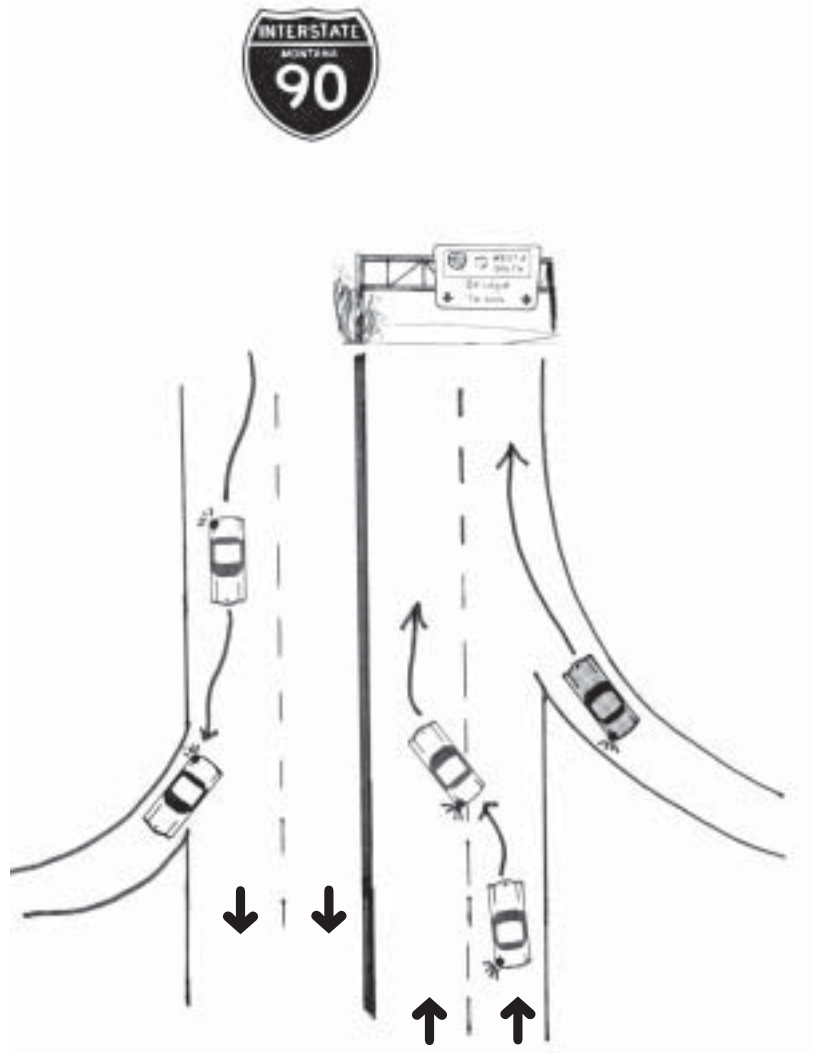
FOLLOWING TOO CLOSE IS DANGEROUS.

INTERSTATE DRIVING

Interstate driving needs good skills **AT ALL TIMES**.

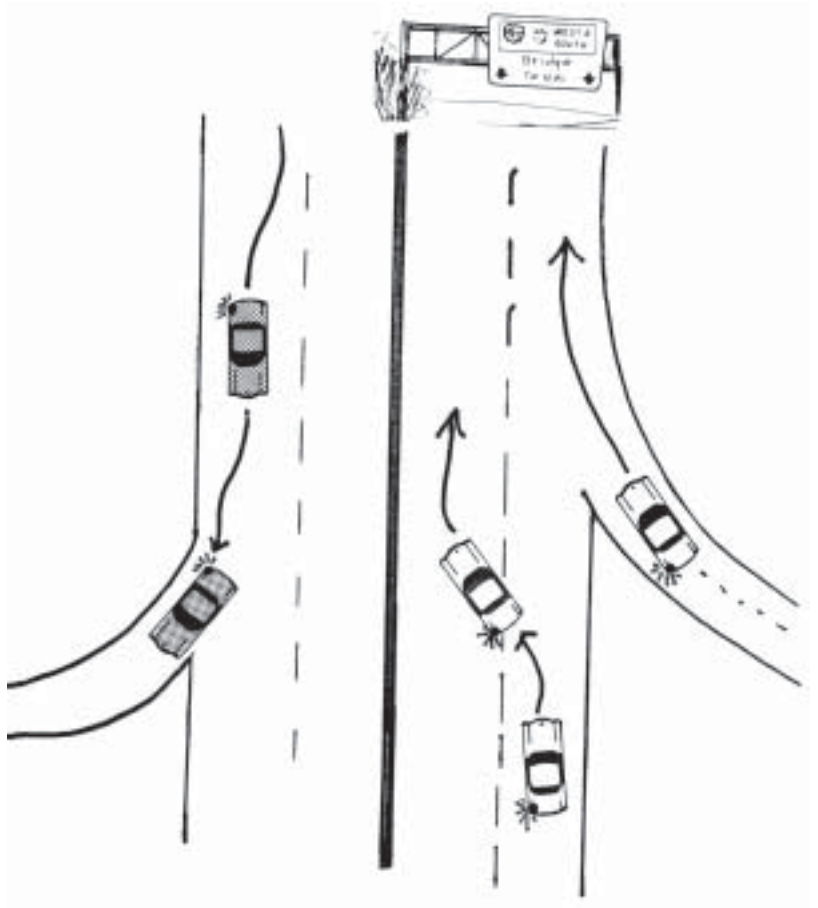
WHEN ENTERING the interstate, you should:

- Use the merging lane to speed up to merge with fast moving traffic on the interstate.
- Check traffic by looking in your mirrors and over your left shoulder.
- Don't stop unless you have to avoid a crash.



WHEN LEAVING the interstate:

- Signal, check mirrors and get into the exit lane (right lane).
- When entering the exit lane, begin slowing down to a safe speed.
- If you miss the exit, **do not stop and back up**. Go to the next exit.



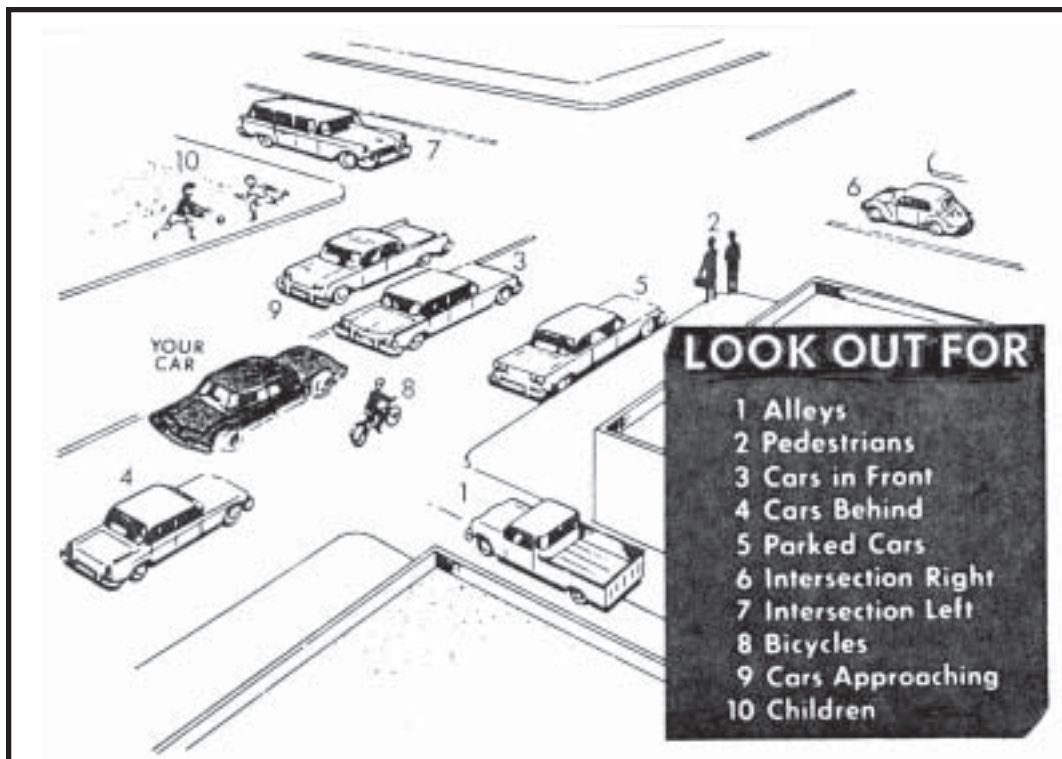
WHILE ON the interstate:

- Drive with the flow of traffic (normally no slower than 40-45 M.P.H.).
- Don't follow too closely.
- Move to left lane if a vehicle is trying to enter the interstate.
- Stop only in an emergency.

CITY DRIVING

DRIVING IN CITIES AND TOWNS NEEDS YOUR FULL ATTENTION.

This picture shows you what to **WATCH FOR**.



Always keep your **EYES MOVING**.

DO NOT stare straight ahead.

LOOK carefully in all directions—**TURN** your head to look.

Remember to use your **MIRRORS**.

SELF-TEST

THE DRIVING TASK

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. Vehicles parked parallel shall have their wheels within how many inches of the curb?
 - a. 12 inches.
 - b. 24 inches.
 - c. 18 inches.
2. A solid yellow line means:
 - a. pass only if no cars are coming.
 - b. do not pass.
 - c. pass only if you do not go over the speed limit.
3. The four-second rule helps a driver know:
 - a. how much time it takes to pass.
 - b. how long it should take to turn a corner.
 - c. how closely to follow another vehicle.
4. When a driver passing you honks his horn, you should:
 - a. wave.
 - b. speed up.
 - c. give him room to pass.
5. How far ahead should you signal in the city?
 - a. 300 feet.
 - b. one block.
 - c. 100 feet.
6. What should you do in a vehicle with an automatic transmission just before shifting to drive?
 - a. fasten your safety belt.

- b. check fuel gauge.
 - c. press down on the brake.
7. When you approach a YIELD sign, you must slow to:
- a. a reasonable speed.
 - b. 5 M.P.H.
 - c. 20 M.P.H.
8. When parking on a hill facing uphill (without a curb):
- a. turn wheels to the right.
 - b. turn wheels to the left.
 - c. keep wheels straight ahead.
9. How far ahead should you signal in the country?
- a. 300 feet.
 - b. 1,000 feet.
 - c. 1/4 mile.
10. What factor should not be considered when deciding how fast to drive?
- a. weather.
 - b. road condition.
 - c. time of favorite TV show.
11. When passing, you must return to the right side of the road within _____ of an approaching car.
- a. 100 feet.
 - b. 500 feet.
 - c. 1/4 mile.
12. When two vehicles arrive at a four-way stop, which car goes first?
- a. The car on the right.

- b. The car on the left.
 - c. The car that gets there first.
13. When pulling out from a parallel parking place you should:
- a. look and signal.
 - b. hurry to not interfere with traffic.
 - c. wait until no car is within three blocks.

ADVERSE DRIVING CONDITIONS AND DRIVER EMERGENCIES

**ADVERSE DRIVING CONDITIONS REQUIRE
ADDITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS.**

NIGHT DRIVING

SPEED

DRIVERS CANNOT SEE AS FAR AT NIGHT.

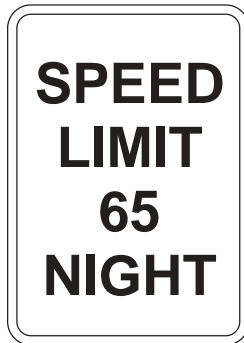
Sometimes it is **NOT WISE** to drive as fast as the speed limit allows.

The driver **ADJUSTS SPEED AT NIGHT** to allow for road conditions, weather conditions and the condition of the vehicle.



SPEED

NIGHT



Roadway	Cars		Trucks	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Interstate	75	75	65	65
In Urban Areas	65	65	65	65
Other Highways	70	65	60	55
US 93	65	65	60	55

Drivers cannot see well at night. **LIMIT YOUR SPEED.**

Drive so that you can see well within your stopping distance.

Speeding at night comes under Montana law.

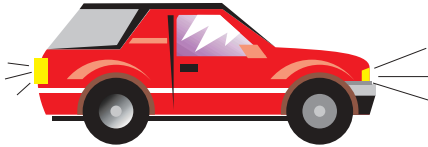
A violation goes on the driver's record.

You can be fined up to \$100.00.

HEADLIGHTS

WHEN TO TURN THEM ON

Turn headlights **ON**



one-half hour after sunset. **KEEP THEM ON UNTIL** one-half hour before sunrise.

or

ANY TIME there is not enough light for you to see people or cars 500 feet away.

At dusk or on overcast days,
turn your vehicle headlights on.



If you are wearing sunglasses, be sure to remove them.

KNOW WHERE THE SWITCH is to put your lights on high or low beams.

ADVERSE DRIVING CONDITIONS

WEATHER

WEATHER affects your ability to see and be seen.

IT IS DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO SEE:

- the edge of the road
- lane markings
- traffic signals
- other cars



It makes it **DIFFICULT** for the other driver to see you also.

BRIGHT IDEAS



To protect yourself from daytime glare, invest in a pair of sunglasses. A good pair will help you see through the glare.

Tilt your sunvisor all the way forward; then bring it back to shade your eyes. Always keep it pointed forward when using it.

ROAD CONDITIONS

WHEN IT IS RAINING:

- Driving is most dangerous just at the beginning of the storm (there is still an oil film on the road).
- Reduce your speed.
- Put your windshield wipers on.
- Turn on your headlights.
- If water is across the road, **DO NOT** attempt to pass until you know how deep it is.

When water from rain is on the road, depending on vehicle speed, your tires may be floating on a film of water. This is called **HYDROPLANING**.

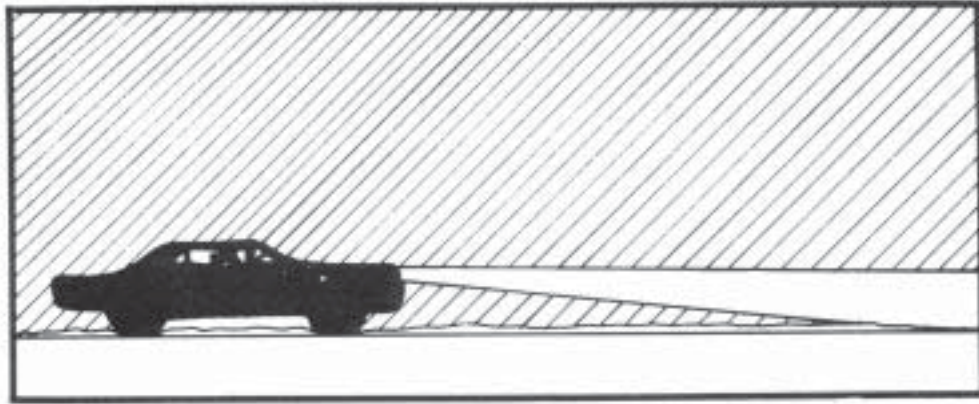
HYDROPLANING



HEADLIGHTS

IN FOG OR SNOW

Driving at night in fog or snow.



USE LOW HEADLIGHT BEAM.

The high beam lights up the moisture and fast moving snow which glares back in the driver's eyes.

The moisture streaks toward the windshield and reduces visibility.

It is easier to see on low beam.

REDUCE SPEED. Seeing distance is shorter.

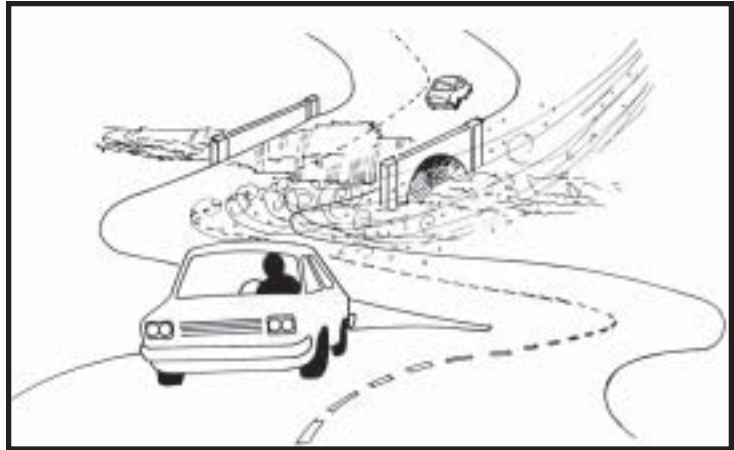
ROAD CONDITIONS

WHEN IT IS ICY:

- Slow down.
- Be alert for ice on bridges, overpasses and underpasses.
- Don't "overbrake." It may cause a skid.
- If your car begins to skid, always turn your wheels in the direction that you want to go.

WHEN IT IS SNOWING OR FOGGY:

- Slow down. Turn your headlights on low beam and stop if you cannot see the roadway.
- If there is a lot of snow, you might be required to have winter tires or tire chains.
- Turn on your windshield wipers if needed.
- Increase your following distance.



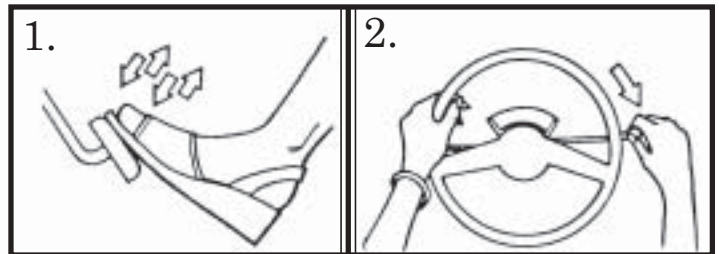
DRIVING EMERGENCIES

If you become **STUCK** in the snow:

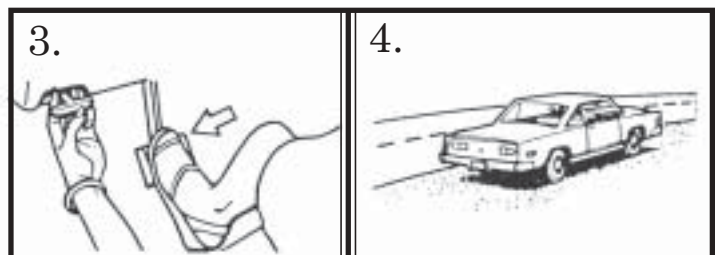
- Don't panic.
- Stay in the car. You are more likely to be found.
- Keep a window slightly open.
- Don't let the snow block the exhaust pipe.
- Keep moving your arms and legs.
- Run your engine and heater sparingly.
- Take turns keeping watch.

If your **BRAKES FAIL:**

1. Pump brake pedal fast up and down.
2. Shift to a lower gear.



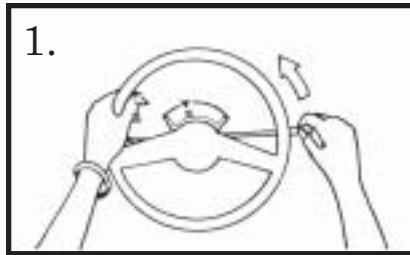
3. Apply parking brake while holding release lever in "off" position.
4. When the vehicle has slowed and it is safe to do so, steer the car off the roadway.



DRIVING EMERGENCIES

IF YOUR GAS PEDAL STICKS: DON'T PANIC

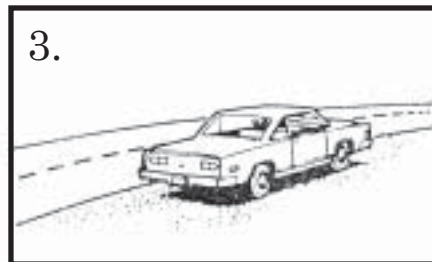
1. Shift to Neutral.



2. Squeeze brake and stop vehicle.



3. Steer to side of street or off the road.

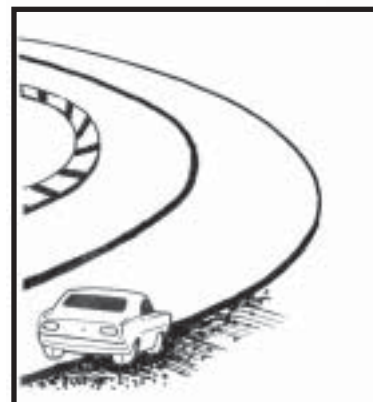


4. Turn the engine off.

DO NOT reach down and attempt to pull the pedal up.

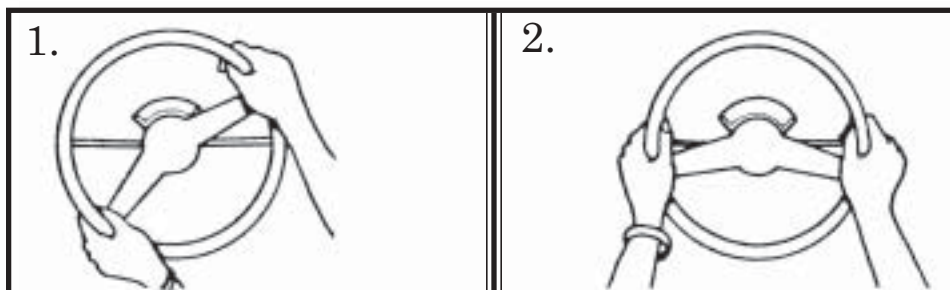
RUNNING OFF THE PAVEMENT

If your vehicle's right wheels go off the pavement, follow these steps;



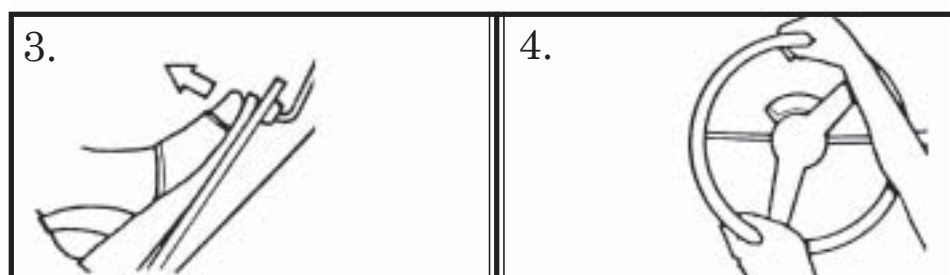
1. Steer slightly left to counteract pull to right.

2. Hold wheel firmly and steer straight.



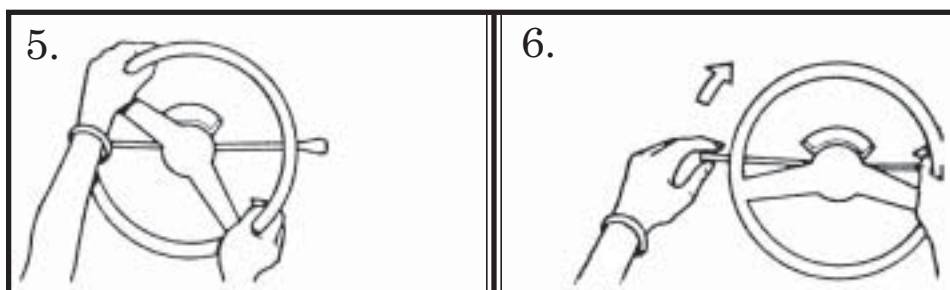
3. Decelerate to 5 to 10 m.p.h. (8 to 16 km/h) to a spot where shoulder and road are nearly level.

4. With no oncoming traffic, signal and steer sharply left toward pavement.



5. Steer sharply right when front tire hits pavement.

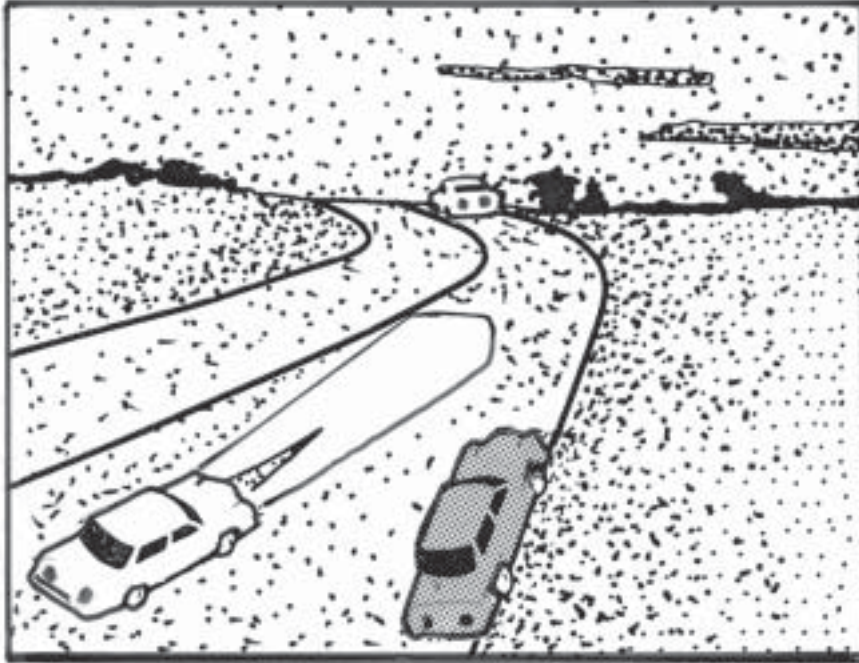
6. Cancel signal.



DRIVING EMERGENCIES

If your vehicle becomes **DISABLED AT NIGHT** on the highway:

PULL your vehicle off the roadway to the right.



LEAVE your parking lights on to warn other drivers.

You must have lights from the rear visible for 500 feet.

DON'T stand or lie in the roadway.

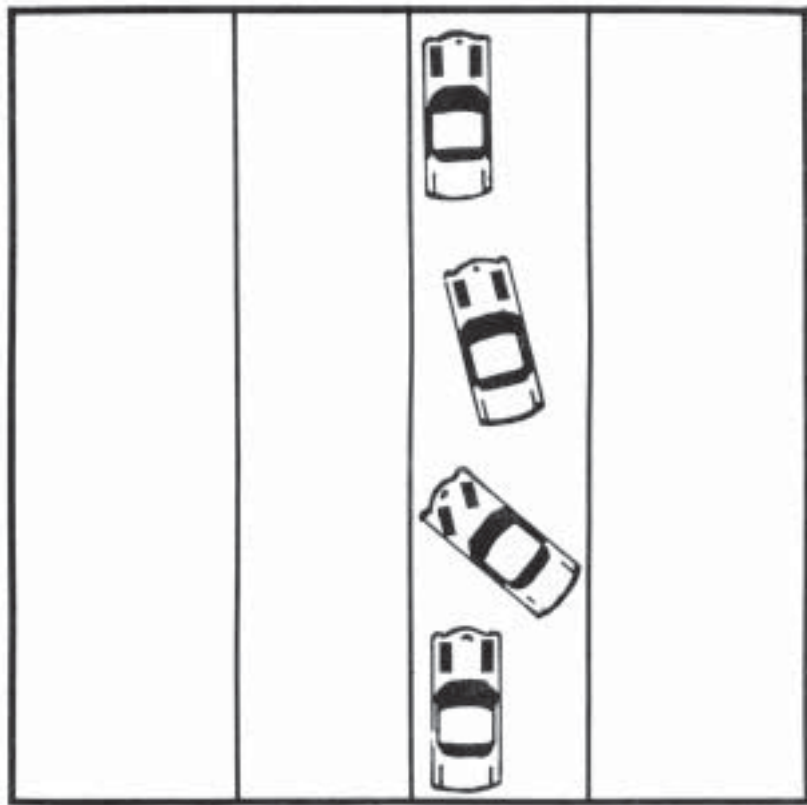
TURN ON YOUR EMERGENCY FLASHERS.

Protect the vehicle with flares or emergency triangle reflectors that are set back 100 feet front and rear.

DRIVING EMERGENCIES

SKID CONTROL

Getting **OUT**
of a side skid:



1. **RELEASE** the accelerator (gradually if your speed is at all high).
2. **DON'T** brake.
3. **DON'T** panic. Just follow your natural instinct to steer in the direction you want to go. (If rear wheels skid to the right, turn right; if they skid left, turn left.)
4. **WHEN** the skid stops, return the wheel to the straight position as quickly as the rear end returns to the straight position.

DRIVING EMERGENCIES

FLAT TIRE OR BLOWOUT

- If you are driving fast, you could lose control. (You should always drive with both hands on the wheel.)
- Hold steering wheel firmly.
- Keep the vehicle in its lane.
- **DON'T HIT THE BRAKES.**
- Take your foot off the gas.
- When you are down to about 20 M.P.H., you can begin braking and pull off the road.



SELF-TEST

ADVERSE DRIVING CONDITIONS AND DRIVER EMERGENCIES

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. When driving at night in fog or snow, you should:
 - a. use high beams.
 - b. use low beams.
 - c. stop until the road clears.

2. If the accelerator sticks when driving, you should:
 - a. shift to neutral, apply steady pressure on the brake, pull off the roadway.
 - b. maintain steady pressure on brakes until accelerator is free.
 - c. reach down and pull it up.

3. If you have a flat tire when driving at highway speed, you should:
 - a. hit the brakes.
 - b. start pulling off the road as you slow down.
 - c. hold firmly to the wheel.

4. If stuck in the snow in the country, you should:
 - a. stay in the car with window slightly open.
 - b. keep engine going to stay warm.
 - c. walk to the nearest farmhouse.

5. If your car goes into a skid, you should not:
 - a. apply the brakes.
 - b. release the accelerator.
 - c. turn in the direction you want to go.

6. If you run off the pavement, you should not:
 - a. grip the steering wheel firmly.
 - b. try to get the vehicle right back on the pavement.
 - c. take your foot off the gas.

7. Driving in the rain is most dangerous:
 - a. after it has rained for several hours.
 - b. after a storm is over.
 - c. just at the beginning of the rain.

MOTORCYCLE RIDING



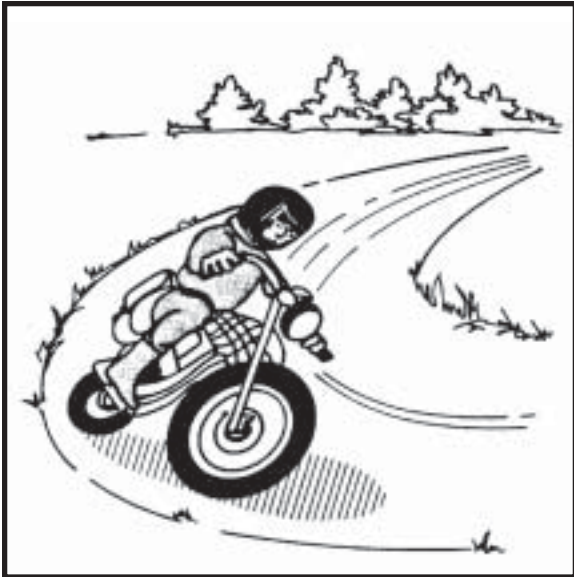
USE YOUR HEAD WISELY—
PUT A HELMET ON IT

MOTORCYCLE RIDING

Motorcycle drivers must get a special license to drive a motorcycle. It is called a **MOTORCYCLE ENDORSEMENT**.

Driving a motorcycle requires different skills than driving a car. Driving a motorcycle is more **DANGEROUS**.

Most motorcycle crashes happen because of the **RIDER'S ERROR**. (Drive where the car driver can see you by using the correct lane.)



If the driver is **UNDER 18** years of age, the law requires he/she wear a motorcycle **HELMET**.

In most car-motorcycle crashes, the car **DRIVER** does not see the motorcycle.

MOTORCYCLE RIDING

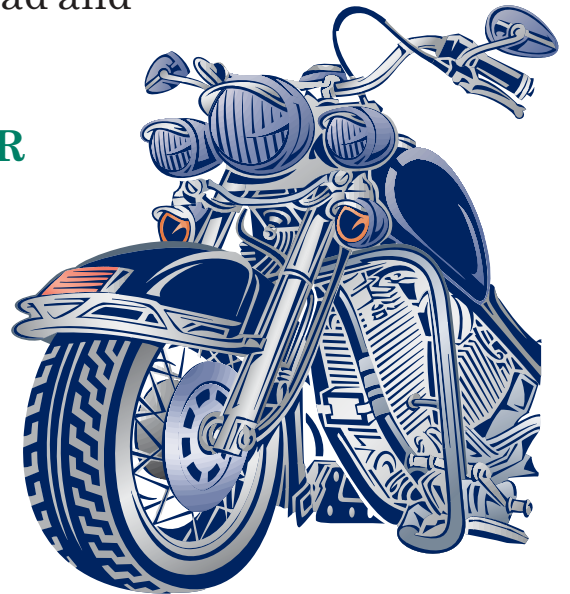
EQUIPMENT

Montana law says that before you ride a motorcycle on a road or street, **IT MUST HAVE:**

- at least **ONE HEADLIGHT** which must be turned on at all times.
- a **TAILLIGHT** and a **REFLECTOR**.
- a **BRAKE LIGHT**.
- a **REARVIEW MIRROR**.
- one **HAND OR FOOT BRAKE**.
- a **MUFFLER**.
- If your motorcycle is equipped with turn signals, they must work.

A motorcycle rider **MUST OBEY** all road and traffic signs and rules.

For protection, a rider **SHOULD WEAR** eye and face protection, good shoes or boots, a jacket and pants, gloves, and a motorcycle helmet.



SELF-TEST

MOTORCYCLE RIDING

Directions: choose only one answer.

1. To legally ride a motorcycle, a person must have:
 - a. experience riding a motorcycle.
 - b. a motorcycle endorsement.
 - c. another rider with him.

2. The law requires you must wear a helmet while riding a motorcycle if:
 - a. you are over 18 years of age.
 - b. you are under 21 years of age.
 - c. you are under 18 years of age.

3. Most motorcycle crashes happen because:
 - a. most car drivers are careless.
 - b. motorcycle rider error.
 - c. the motorcycle has mechanical defects.

4. Most crashes between cars and motorcycles are due to:
 - a. the motorcycle going too fast.
 - b. the car driver does not see the motorcycle.
 - c. the car is going too fast.

5. Motorcycle riders:
 - a. must obey all traffic signs and signals.
 - b. are not subject to traffic laws.
 - c. do not need a license.

6. A motorcycle headlight:
 - a. is not needed.
 - b. must be turned on at all times.
 - c. must only work at night.

7. To avoid excessive noise, a motorcycle must have:
 - a. a muffler.
 - b. a small engine.
 - c. turn signal indicators.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Accelerator Lane—Extra lane that permits drivers entering an expressway to accelerate to the speed of expressway traffic.

Accelerator—Pedal that controls the flow of fuel to the engine to regulate speed (stepping harder on the accelerator makes the car speed up).

Adverse Driving Conditions—Driving when it is more difficult because of weather, light, etc. Special precautions must be used.

Alternator—Device that produces the electricity to recharge the battery and operate electrical equipment in a vehicle.

Alternator Warning Light—Warning light or gauge on the instrument panel indicating the alternator is not making enough electricity and the battery is being used to run the vehicle.

Angle Parking—Parking a car diagonally to the curb.

Basic Speed Law—Law that states drivers should drive at a speed that is safe for traffic, roadway, visibility and vehicle conditions.

Battery—Electrical device used to start car. The battery connections must be kept clean to assure that a car will start.

Blind Spot—Area that rearview mirrors cannot show.

Blood-Alcohol Concentration (BAC)—Percentage of alcohol found in the bloodstream as measured by chemical tests of blood or urine.

Blood Test—A chemical test in which blood is taken from the driver's finger to determine the amount of alcohol that is in the driver's blood.

Blowout—Sudden loss of tire air pressure while driving.

Braking Distance—Distance traveled from the time the brakes are applied until the car is stopped.

Breathalyzer Test—A chemical test in which a driver blows into a machine to determine the amount of alcohol that is in the driver's system.

Cancellation of Driver's License—Driver's license is taken away for giving false information on an application, paying for a license with a check when you don't have money or when your parents withdrew their permission for you to drive. You need to take the tests over.

Carbon Monoxide—Colorless, odorless and poisonous gas found in the exhaust fumes of motor vehicles.

Class A License—A driver's license that will allow a driver to drive large truck and trailer combinations such as semis weighing in excess of 26,001 lbs., plus any car, truck or bus.

Class B License—A driver's license that will permit a driver to drive any large truck with GVW of 26,001 lbs., that does not pull a trailer (e.g., dump truck, cement truck) or trailers that do not weigh more than 10,000 lbs., or a bus.

Class C License—Are required for some vehicles carrying hazardous material and some buses carrying at least 16 or more people, including the driver.

Class D License—A driver's license that will allow a driver to drive a car, pickup truck, van, etc., and to pull a trailer that does not exceed 10,000 lbs.

Clutch Pedal—Pedal in a stickshift car that enables a driver to shift gears.

Collision—Contact between two or more objects, such as when two cars crash into each other.

Construction Area—Place where the road is being worked on. Drivers must watch out for workers and equipment.

Controlled-Access Highway—Expressway that permits vehicles to enter or leave only at an interchange.

Controlled Braking—Technique of applying the brakes to slow or stop quickly without locking the wheels.

Controlled Intersection—Intersection when traffic is regulated by traffic control signs or signals.

Coolant—Liquid that is put in radiator or coolant container to keep the engine cool while driving. Coolant can be water for summer driving or mixture of water and antifreeze to keep the engine from freezing in winter.

Covering the Brake—Putting the foot just above the brake pedal, ready to apply pressure if needed.

Deceleration—slowing car down.

Deceleration Lane—Extra lane that permits drivers leaving an expressway to slow down without obstructing traffic on the expressway.

Decide—Third step of the IPDE process in which the driver selects the best actions as well as when and where to take them to avoid conflicts.

Deductible—Amount a policyholder pays for damages in a collision to reduce the cost of the premium. The insurance company then pays the balance of the cost up to a specified limit.

Defensive Driving—Art of protecting yourself and others from dangerous and unexpected changes in the driving environment.

Depth Perception—Ability to judge distance between you and other objects.

Detour—A temporary road that is used to go around road construction.

Diamond-Shaped Sign—Yellow or orange four-sided sign (warning signs are diamond shaped).

Downshifting—Shifting from a higher to a lower gear.

Drive Belts—Black rubber devices used to power various types of electrical equipment in cars.

Drive Gear—Used for typical driving when car is equipped with an automatic transmission.

Driving Record—A folder that lists all traffic violations that a driver has committed. It is used by the courts and by insurance companies.

Driving Task—All the skilled actions a driver must take to drive safely.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)—Level of intoxication in which a driver's blood-alcohol content is .08 percent and driving ability is reduced. A person may be charged with DUI if the test shows anything above .05 percent.

Duplicate License—A replacement driver's license that can be obtained if your license is lost.

Emergency Flasher—Device that flashes front turn signal lights and tail-lights to warn others there is a hazard.

Emotion—Strong feeling of any kind, such as joy, grief, fear, hate, love, anger and excitement.

Entrance Ramp—Ramp leading onto an expressway.

Escape Path—Place to go in case of unexpected conflict.

Execute—Fourth step of the IPDE process in which a driver performs proper car control responses to avoid possible conflicts.

Exit Ramp—Ramp leading off an expressway.

Field of Vision—All the area that a person can see while looking straight ahead.

Five-Sided Sign—Warn drivers about school zone where children may be.

Flashing Signal—Red or yellow traffic light that flashes on and off to indicate stop (red) or caution (yellow).

Four-Second Rule—A technique used to assure that a driver is far enough behind the vehicle he/she is following.

Four-Way Stop—Intersection that has a stop sign for cars coming from each direction. The car that gets to the intersection first, goes first, after stopping to be sure it is safe to go.

Gap—Distance a driver has between approaching cars in which to cross an intersection or join traffic.

Glare Recovery Time—Time required to regain clear vision after having been temporarily blinded by a strong light.

Guide Sign—A sign that gives direction, distances, services, points of interest and other information.

Habitual Offender—A driver who has had a number of serious driving offenses. After getting 30 conviction points, the driver could go to jail or pay a large fine.

Hand-Over-Hand Steering—Method of turning the steering wheel in which one hand pulls the steering wheel down while the other hand crosses over to pull the wheel farther down.

Hazardous Material—Dangerous materials such as gasoline, explosives, etc. Such material is frequently carried in tanker trucks.

Head Restraints—Padded devices on the back of car seats that are designed to prevent the vehicle occupant's head from snapping backward in a collision.

Highway Hypnosis—Dulled or drowsy, trancelike condition caused by concentration on the roadway ahead and monotony of driving.

Hydroplaning—Driving on a wet road when car moves on a thin film of water. Drivers can easily lose control of their vehicle when their car is hydroplaning.

Ignition Switch—Switch on the steering column, operated by a key, which starts or stops the engine.

Implied-Consent Law—State law providing that when a driver is granted a license, that driver agrees to take a chemical test for intoxication if arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol.

Intersection—Area where two or more streets or roads cross. Drivers must be especially careful at intersections because it may be difficult to see another vehicle coming from the side.

Interstate Highway—A highway that has two or more lanes going each direction and where cars can get on or off only at designated places.

Intoxicated—Under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Driving while intoxicated is a very dangerous and serious offense.

IPDE Process—Organized system of seeing, thinking and responding that includes the steps of identifying, predicting, deciding and executing.

Jack—Hand-operated device for lifting one corner of the car; generally used for changing a tire.

Lane Signal—Signal, usually overhead, that designates a lane can or cannot be used at a specific time.

Liability Insurance—Insurance coverage that pays for bodily injury and property damage to others in a collision caused by the insured.

Manslaughter—Accidental killing caused while driving.

Median Strip—Area that separates two-way traffic on a divided, multilane highway.

Merging Area—Stretch of roadway at the end of an acceleration lane on an expressway where cars join the flow of traffic.

Merging Traffic—Area where two roads or lanes join to go the same direction.

Minimum Speed Limit—Lowest legal speed a car may travel on certain roadways under good conditions to prevent wide differences in speed among vehicles.

Muffler—A device under the car to keep the car quiet. A leaky muffler can be noisy and dangerous because of poisonous fumes from the engine.

Narcotic Drug—A drug that may change the way a driver feels and acts.

Neutral Gear (N)—Used when car is not moving or when starting a car with a manual transmission.

Night Blindness—Condition of not being able to see well at night.

Octagon-Shaped Sign—A sign with eight sides. (The only octagon shaped sign is a stop sign.)

One-Way Street—Street on which all cars must go the same direction.

Orderly Visual Search Pattern—Process of searching or scanning critical areas in a regular sequence.

Overdriving Headlights—Driving at a speed in which the stopping distance exceeds the area lit by the headlights.

Over-The-Counter Drug (OTC Drug)—Drug that can be legally obtained without a doctor's prescription.

Parallel Parking—Parking with the car lined up parallel or going the same direction as the curb. When parallel parking, the car must be within 18 inches of the curb.

Parking Gear (P)—Gear used when leaving a car to help assure that it does not roll away.

Pedestrian—A person who is walking. Drivers must be especially careful of persons walking because they may be unpredictable.

Pedestrian Crosswalk—Area designated for persons to cross a street or road. Crosswalks are usually marked with lines crossing the street. Drivers must yield right of way to persons crossing in crosswalks.

Pedestrian Signal—Traffic signal or symbol or the use of pedestrians, usually reading **WALK** and **WAIT**, or **WALK** and **DON'T WALK**.

Perception Distance—Distance a car travels during the time a driver sees and identifies an object or situation ahead.

Perception Time—Time it takes a person to become aware of an object or situation ahead.

Perpendicular Parking—Parking at a right angle to the curb.

Point of No Return—Point beyond which a driver can no longer stop safely without entering the intersection.

Policy—Contract to agreement between a vehicle owner and an insurance company specifying the amount and type of insurance coverage for which a premium is paid.

Preventive Maintenance—Care given to a vehicle to keep mechanical problems from developing.

Probationary License—A temporary license that will only allow you to drive for specific purposes such as driving to school or work.

Radiator—Part of the cooling system in which the coolant that circulates around the engine is cooled by a current of air.

Reaction Distance—Distance the car travels during a driver's reaction time.

Reaction Time—Time it takes a driver to respond to a driving hazard once it has been identified.

Reckless Driving—Driving a vehicle in a very careless manner and endangering the lives of others.

Rectangle-Shaped Sign—Four-sided sign (regulatory signs). These signs inform you of traffic laws.

Reduce Speed Sign—Area where cars need to slow down because of some type of danger.

Reflexes—Automatic response of body to signal it receives.

Regulatory Sign—Sign that informs highway users of traffic laws or regulations and indicates requirements to perform in a certain manner.

Restraint Device—Device designed to hold a car occupant in the seat during a collision.

Reverse Gear (R)—Used when you want the car to go backwards.

Revocation of Driver's License—Removal of driver's license for at least 12 months for serious motor vehicle violations such as manslaughter, DUI, crimes, etc.

Riding the Brake—Driving with a foot on the brake pedal so that the brake lights remain on and the brakes are partially applied.

Riding the Clutch—Driving with the left foot resting lightly on the clutch pedal.

Right Turn on Red—Turning right after stop when the red signal is on unless specifically prohibited to turn.

Risk-Taking Behavior—Taking chances when the consequences can be dangerous.

Round Signs—Warn about railroad crossings.

Safe Path of Travel—Path that is free of hazards and conflict.

School Safety Patrol—Person designated by the school to assist children across busy intersections. School safety patrols often wear vests or special belts to show drivers their jobs. If a patrol holds up a sign to stop, the driver must stop.

School Zone—Portion of a street or highway near a school that is subject to special speed limits set by state law or local ordinance.

Selector Lever—Device in an automatic transmission car used to select forward or reverse gears.

Shift Indicator—Device on a car that shows the different driving gears and the one being used.

Sight Distance—Distance a person can see ahead.

Signaling—Showing other drivers what you plan to do by using special lights or arm movements.

Space Cushion—Open area all around a vehicle consisting of adequate following distance between it and the cars ahead and behind, plus swerve paths to left and right.

Suspension of Driver's License—A license is taken away for a serious driving offense (DUI, injury, crash, etc.) or for many violations. The license can be taken for 90 days, 6 months or 12 months.

Tailgating—Following a car too closely.

Total Stopping Distance—Total distance it takes to stop a vehicle. Total stopping distance includes perception distance, reaction distance and braking distance.

Traffic Control Device—Any light, sign or pavement marking that is used to tell drivers what to do.

Traffic Signal—Any signal or light used to control the movement of traffic.

Tread—Grooved surface of a tire that grips the roadway.

Triangle-Shaped Sign—Three-sided sign (yield right of way).

Uncontrolled Intersection—Intersection at which there are no traffic control signals, signs or roadway markings to regulate traffic.

Uncontrolled Railroad Crossing—Railroad crossing at which there are no signals or crossing gates.

Urine Test—A chemical test that uses the driver's urine to determine the amount of alcohol that is in the driver's system.

Vehicle Registration—A form that must be carried in your vehicle to prove who owns it, that it is licensed and that vehicle taxes have been paid.

Visibility—Being able to see objects that are in the driver's path.

Warning Sign—Yellow or orange sign with black symbols or lettering that informs drivers of possible danger ahead.

Warranty—Written guarantee that the seller will repair the car for a stated period of time.

Weaver—Person who moves their car back and forth between lanes. A weaver can often cause crashes.

Yield Right of Way—Allow another vehicle or roadway user to proceed first.

APPENDIX B

SELF-TEST ANSWER KEY

KEY

Understanding Your License

Pages 13-16

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. A | 9. A | 13. A | 17. A |
| 2. A | 6. A | 10. B | 14. A | |
| 3. B | 7. C | 11. C | 15. C | |
| 4. C | 8. B | 12. B | 16. C | |

Your Driving Record

Pages 29-30

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 4. A | 7. B | 10. A |
| 2. B | 5. C | 8. B | 11. C |
| 3. B | 6. A | 9. D | |

Signs, Signals and Pavement Markings

Pages 62-65

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. B | 16. B | 21. B |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. B | 17. B | |
| 3. B | 8. C | 13. C | 18. B | |
| 4. A | 9. B | 14. B | 19. B | |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. B | 20. B | |

Rules of the Road

Pages 102-105

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. B | 9. C | 13. A | 17. A |
| 2. A | 6. A | 10. A | 14. C | 18. B |
| 3. B | 7. A | 11. A | 15. C | 19. B |
| 4. A | 8. B | 12. B | 16. A | 20. C |

The Driving Task

Pages 163-165

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|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 4. C | 7. A | 10. C | 13. A |
| 2. B | 5. C | 8. A | 11. A | |
| 3. C | 6. C | 9. A | 12. C | |

Adverse Conditions/Driving Conditions

Pages 181-182

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | B | 3. | C | 5. | A | 7. | C |
| 2. | A | 4. | A | 6. | B | | |

Motorcycle Riding

Pages 186-187

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | B | 3. | B | 5. | A | 7. | A |
| 2. | C | 4. | B | 6. | B | | |